The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5495. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Protest Against the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Recall of the Russian Minister at Washington.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement in Cuba.

The Insurgents Fighting for Annexation to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tory Opposition to Irish Church Disestablishment—Further Discussions of the Bill in Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, May 3.

A public meeting was held at St. James' Hall to-night, under Tory management, to protest against the bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The audience was large, and many Conservative peers and members of the House of Commons were present. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill, and calling on the House of Lords to reject or materially alter it.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—Midnight.

The House of Commons in committee to-night resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

Clause 36, concerning the *Regium Donum*, was so amended as to include within the provision for compensation the ministers of all congregations entitled eventually to a share of the grant.

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that the compensation was small, but the endowments were small compared with the services rendered by the Presbyterians in Ireland, and according to the principle of the bill, the present endowment was the only basis for compensation.

Clause 37, providing for compensation to the Professors and for payments in respect to the buildings of Belfast College, was stricken out in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod, and with the consent of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that other provisions would be made for this College.

The Recent Fenian Demonstration in Cork—Sympathy with the Mayor.

CORK, Monday, May 3.

A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night, at which the recent speech of the Mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary.

RUSSIA.

Recall of the Russian Minister at Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 3.

The recall of Mr. EDWARD DE STECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Russian Empire to the United States, is officially announced.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—Congress of Rebels with Complete Providing.

HAVANA, Monday, May 3.
[VIA KEY WEST, MONDAY, MAY 3.]

The following news comes from Nuevitas:

The Revolutionary Party held a grand congress at Sibanocon on the 12th of April. Cespedes presided, and over thirty representatives were present, coming from all parts of the Island. Resolutions declaring that the Revolution Party is fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States were unanimously adopted. General QUESADA was again elected Generalissimo of the Revolutionary army. The delegates were enthusiastic, sanguine and determined.

From Puerto Principe the report comes that the Spanish troops have captured BETANCOURT, MORA REGIO, SANCHES ARTAGA, BORREO and EMILIO MAYOUSE, members of a revolutionary committee.

HAVANA, Monday, May 3.

The Havana journals to-day announce that the insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Cinco-Villas and surrounding country.

Many large plantations and estates have been seized in the country by the Government officers under General DULCE'S confiscation decree.

The steamer *Justista* sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

The Grain Trade of the West—The Convention of Episcopal Bishops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, May 3.

A cargo of wheat was made up to-day for the Grain Association for New-York, and consists of 31,000 bushels of No. 1 Spring and 11,000 bushels of No. 2. The former was purchased at $1 25 per bushel, and the latter at $1 20, including freight to New-Orleans. The charges at the latter city, insurance freight to and charges at New-York, will increase the cost of the former to $1 40½, and the latter to $1 35½; and as the St. Louis No. 1 and No. 2 wheat rate is from three cents to five cents higher than Chicago grades, the margin will be quite handsome.

At the regular Board of Trade meeting to-night, a paper by L. B. SHOTUCK, the President, was read, strongly urging efforts to be made to regain Brazilian and other South American trade, especially the export of flour and import of coffee. It was stated that before the war four-fifths of the coffee consumed in this country was imported through New-Orleans, while now not one-tenth is received that way. In 1860 over half a million barrels of flour were sent from New-Orleans to Brazil, while in 1868 only 100,000 were sent. It was claimed that all this trade can be regained by proper exertions, and that it properly belongs to the Mississippi Valley.

The Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held here this week. About one hundred ministers will probably be present. The proceedings of the Convention will be private, but various exercises, addresses, the Sunday School Convention and celebration of the anniversary of the Board of Missions, will take place during the week.

Chief Justice Chase Presiding in the Circuit Court at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 3.

Chief Justice CHASE arrived this afternoon, and opened the United States Circuit Court, assisted by Judge UNDERWOOD. The Chief Justice briefly charged the Grand Jury. The jury was composed entirely of whites, and the iron-clad oath being dispensed with, many old citizens appeared in the jury-box for the first time since the close of the war. The case of C. GRIFFIN, involving the legality of Judge UNDERWOOD'S decision setting aside the action of the State Courts, whose officers are ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was called, and will be argued to-morrow.

The Seventeenth Infantry arrived here to-night.

The Sioux Preparing to Depredate Along the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, May 3.

The following was received at Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN'S headquarters to-day:

"Writing under date of March 31, from Fort Talley, General D. S. STANLEY says: 'Everything that has been done to make peace with the SIOUX as a nation is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace as they were two years ago. They have boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this Winter over on the Platte, and of stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in the same way without showing itself, only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat; that they will make us leave this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri River.

"The position, however, of such of the SIOUX as were friendly two years ago, is unchanged, and they are friendly to-day. They have gained none in numbers, and all reports that they scour the country, as has been stated at Washington, are false."

Boy-Suicide in Massachusetts—Breach of Promise Case.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3.

FRANK F. CHENEY, aged 15 years, and son of highly-respected parents in North Andover, shot himself dead this morning. His father had required him to apologize to his school-teacher for truancy, which is supposed to have induced the rash act.

The jury in the case of Ordway vs. Haynes, for malpractice, tried in Concord, N. H., awarded $687 39 to the plaintiff.

The case of Belinda B. Elems vs. Daniel D. Kelly, for damages for alleged breach of marriage-promise, on trial in the Supreme Court for several days, has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. This was the third trial, the two previous verdicts, which were for the plaintiff, having been set aside.

Judge GRAY has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring THOMAS DREW before the Court for a hearing to-morrow. DREW is held in jail on a legislative order for refusing to testify before a committee of that body.

The schooner *Susan & Julia* from Rockland, for New-York, with 800 barrels of lime, while in Edgartown Harbor, Sunday, dragged her anchors and struck, sprung a leak, caught fire, burned to the water's edge and sunk. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Fire at Barnum's Museum—Verdict Against the Insurance Companies.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 3.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore City this morning, in several suits brought by JAMES KELLEY, of New-York, against six insurance companies of this city to recover the policies of insurance on the building known as Barnum's Museum, in New-York City, Judge DOBBIN instructed the jury that there was no such sale or conveyance of the property by BREEKMAN and BEEKER before the fire as would forfeit their right under the policies of insurance. Judgment was then entered against the six Baltimore companies for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The amount insured in this city is about $15,000.

Riot in Tennessee—One White and Two Negroes Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 3.

The *Appeal* learns that a riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., last night. One white man and two negroes were killed, and a white man named TOM GRANT was mortally wounded. The affair grew out of a negro threatening to kill a white man named SHERMAN. At 11 o'clock last night the fight was still going on.

Railroad Casualty—A Train Breaks Through a Bridge.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, May 3.

This morning an Eastern bound freight train on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railroad broke through the bridge over Panther Creek, near Secor, Ill., killing the engineer and severely injuring the fireman. Several cars were smashed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3.—The man killed on the Providence Railroad, near this city, on Saturday, was FRANCIS MCKENON, of Millbury. The body found in the south part of the city, this morning, was that of JOHN DORRIGAN, who had been discharged from the House of Correction on Saturday. An autopsy revealed no injury, except the gouging out of the left eye. The manner of his death is a mystery. HENRY CUTTING, of Southbridge, was killed off the road into Quinsebeug River, at that place, on Saturday, and was drowned.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3.—The dead body of an unknown man was found near a brickyard in the south part of this city, this morning, with one of the eyes out. It is doubtful whether his death was the result of accident or foul play.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Senator SPRAGUE was serenaded at the Continental Hotel this evening by the Yorkmen's Association. He made a brief speech, acknowledging the compliment.

ALBANY.

Passage of a Sheriff's Bill—The Bribery Bill Amended in the Assembly and Ordered to a Third Reading—The Tax Commissioners's Bill—Amendments to the Registry Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Senate this morning passed the Sheriff's bill by a vote of 18 to 9. Only one amendment was made to the bill as it came from the Senate Committee, and that limits the fees of referees to $500. The bill is entirely unlike that which passed the Assembly, and it is said that Sheriff O'BRIEN feels no interest in it as it now stands, and does not care whether the Assembly concurs or not.

Most of the morning session of the Senate was occupied with claim bills.

THE BRIBERY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the Assembly this morning, there being no quorum present to pass bills, the Speaker suggested that the House go into Committee of the Whole on general orders, which was agreed to, and Mr. HULL was called to the chair. The third order reached was Senator HALE'S Bribery bill, and Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, moved to strike out the first section, which was lost on a count by a vote of 50 to 52. Every man who thus voted to kill the bill in this summary manner was a Democrat. There were a few Democrats, however, who voted against the motion, among them Judge MILLER, Mr. FLAGG and Mr. KIMBALL.

T. G. CAMPBELL, of New-York, then moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was lost by a similar vote. Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, then asked if the Judiciary Committee had made any amendments to the bill as it passed the Senate, to which Judge MILLER replied, "No." Mr. JACOBS said the bill was referred to the Committee for the purpose of being amended, and as they had not made any changes in it, he moved that it be referred back. Lost. He then moved to report progress. Lost. One or two other ineffectual attempts were made by the Democrats to delay or defeat the bill, when Judge MILLER offered an amendment in writing providing that no member should be allowed to vote on any bill in which he had any interest, directly or indirectly; also that no member who had made any agreement with another member to vote for any other bill as a consideration for his vote should be competent to vote; also that no act shall take effect, except by unanimous vote of both Houses, for twenty days after its passage; and if the bill makes an appropriation, grants a franchise or affects a corporation, it shall be competent for any citizen who shall make out a *prima facie* case of fraud or corruption to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court or a Justice thereof, to sue out, within such twenty days, a writ in the nature of a *quo warranto*, authorizing and empowering the Court to inquire by a jury or otherwise as to the fact of such bill having been passed by corrupt means and in violation of law, and if found in the affirmative, then such law shall not take effect, but shall be null and void.

Judge MILLER said he offered this amendment for the purpose of making the bill more stringent, and of reaching the man who stood behind this machinery of bribery and furnished the money. He should have offered the amendment in Committee had it not been that he was fearful it might endanger the passage of the bill by delay. The amendment, in his opinion, was necessary to make the bill effective, and he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. HIXON thought well of the amendment, but opposed it for the reason given by the gentlemen in Committee, that it would endanger the passage of the bill.

Mr. SELKRIG opposed it for the same reason, and also because it would, in his opinion, be impracticable to enforce the amendment.

Mr. LYON opposed the amendment and the entire bill. He said it presupposed that the Legislature was corrupt, and needed the whip and spur of this law to make them honest. Now he had more confidence in the Legislature than that, and he believed the passage of such a bill would reflect disgracefully upon the men who voted for it.

Judge CAMPBELL advocated the law, but was afraid the amendment would hinder its passage.

Mr. BRIDEN was in favor of the most stringent law that could be made to prevent bribery and corruption, and therefore supported the amendment.

Mr. HITCHMAN also advocated the amendment, and said the people demanded that some action should be taken to prevent bribery, but the bill, as it now stood, was a blind, and not worth the paper on which it was written.

The amendment was adopted, on a count, by a large majority, and it was noticeable that many of the Democrats who voted for Mr. MURPHY'S motion to strike out the enacting clause, were among the ayes—thus showing that they at least regarded the amendment as tending to defeat the bill.

Several other amendments were then proposed, all of which were voted down. Mr. JACOBS made an elaborate speech against the bill, which was in the main a rehash of the argument used in the Senate—that it would put numbers at the mercy of outside vagabonds, who, finding that they were likely to be prosecuted for offering a bribe, would swear, and hire others to swear, that a member had accepted the bribe, and thereby get the start of him.

Judge CAMPBELL said that this argument would apply to any law for the prevention of crime. There was nothing to hinder any thief from accusing an honest man of being a thief, and swearing to it, but that was not a good reason why laws should not be passed against stealing. The law presumes that a jury will be able to detect false swearing, and will not convict honest men on the testimony of thieves.

In answer to Mr. LYON'S argument that the passage of the bill would be an imputation on the honesty of the Legislature, Mr. HIXON said it might as well be argued that no law should be passed against burglary lest the public might be slandered by the imputation that there were burglars in the community.

All additional amendments were voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 56 to 20. It will be passed and sent to the Senate to-morrow. If they concur in the amendment there may be a possibility of getting a bribery bill through the present session after all.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill introduced by Mr. LA BAU to amend the Registry law came up in Committee of the Whole, and after a long discussion was ordered to a third reading. It provides that the last meeting of the Board of Registry shall be ten days before the election, instead of on the Friday preceding. It also provides that the two inspectors in each election district shall be of different political faith, and each shall have the sole custody and charge, from the opening to the close of the polls, of one of said copies, for the purpose of checking such electors as being registered shall vote in the district, and no vote shall be received by either of the inspectors, or deposited in any of the ballot-boxes, until the said two inspectors shall each and both have examined, found and declared the residence and name of the person offering to vote to be on said copies, when, if the vote of said person is received, each and both of said two inspectors shall check opposite the name of said voter a mark similar to a letter "V;" and any vote which shall be received by the inspectors of registry and election, or either of them, in contravention of this section, shall be void, and shall be rejected from the count in any legislative or judicial scrutiny into any result of the election, and it shall be the duty of each and both of the two inspectors, in charge of the check copies of the register, to note on said copies, and each of them, in a suitable and separate part thereof, the name and residence of the party, if any, whose vote shall be so received, and the name of the inspector or inspectors, if any, who shall so receive or deposit in the ballot-boxes, or either of them, any such vote.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Cities, has finally presented the majority report on the Tax Commissioners' bill for the consideration of the House. The delay in presenting the report was made necessary by the action of the majority in springing the report on the Committee, without giving the dissenting members an opportunity to present a minority report. Mr. GLEASON has now presented the minority report in the shape of a bill which he offers as a substitute for the one that passed the Senate. It provides that the present Tax Commissioners shall continue in office for five years, and shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur during that time. After that time the Commissioners are to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

There is not much prospect that the minority report will be adopted. The Democrats will probably carry their own bill through the Assembly as they did through the Senate. Indeed, they boast that they have eighty-five votes already secured, which is twenty more than they need. Notwithstanding the Republicans have so large a majority in the Legislature, it is a curious fact that the chief obstacle which the Democrats have thus far encountered in their plundering schemes has been the vetoes of their own Governor.

The bill will be taken up for action to-morrow morning. S.

The Bribery Bill—The Committee of the Chicago Commercial Convention—The Grain Trade of the West.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Bribery bill came up for third reading at the evening session of the Assembly, when Mr. HIXON moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the amendments offered by Judge MILLER, and adopted this morning. He said he believed the amendments were impracticable and would not be concurred in by the Senate, and were, therefore, only calculated to delay and defeat the bill. Mr. SELKRIG advocated the motion for the same reasons, and it was carried—yeas 65, nays 47.

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Mr. RICHARDS, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mr. WEST, President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, who were sent on here by the late Commercial Convention in Chicago to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of reducing or entirely abolishing the canal tolls on grain and flour coming from the far West, this evening had a hearing before the Joint Canal Committees of the Senate and Assembly, together with the Canal Board. They represented that unless the reduction was soon made, this kind of freight would be diverted down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. They said the canals had already lost at least one-third of the transportation of flour and grain on account of the high tolls, and would soon lose the whole unless the reduction was made. The Committees were favorably impressed with the views presented.

Mr. HATCH, from the Buffalo Board of Trade, also addressed the Committees and concurred generally in the views of the Western gentlemen.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

BILLS PASSED.

To consolidate the German and French Baptist Churches in New-York. Incorporating the New-York Burglary Insurance Company. To reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn. Authorizing a railroad from New-Brighton to Onondaga Valley. To incorporate the village of Green Island. In relation to the railroad from Rome to Clinton. To incorporate the Tontine Mutual Savings Bank of New-York. Relative to the Johnstown, Fonda and Gloversville Railroad.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Genesee Annual Conference. Authorizing the imprisonment of convicts in the Penitentiaries of Albany and Syracuse. Incorporating the Clyde Water Works. Incorporating the Rome Water Works. Facilitating the construction of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. For the appointment of Commissioners to lay out roads in Kings County. Authorizing the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds. For a bridge over the Chemung River in the town of Chemung.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Boonville. For a public road in Flushing. In relation to annuities to the Onondaga Indians. To widen Franklin-avenue in Flatbush. Incorporating the villages of Green Island and Chateaugay.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Town Bounding bill, and appointed a Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the bill relating to Sheriff's fees of New-York, and the fees of referees in sales by partition, was recommitted, to amend the third section as follows:

"Provided, however, that the commission allowed by this section shall not in any case exceed the sum of $500."

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Fulmer, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Malteon, Morris, Nichols, Norton, Thayer, Tweed, Williams—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnel, Parker, Stanford, Van Pelt—9.

Incorporating the Abingdon-square Savings Bank of New-York. To incorporate the Hansom Cab Company; (21 to 8; nays, Messrs. BRADLEY, TWEED and WILLIAMS.)

The Senate passed the bill amending the law for the better security of mechanics in certain counties, passed 1864; also numerous claim bills.

The bill amending the State Excise law was taken up. Mr. GREET moved to strike out that portion of the bill exempting the Metropolitan District. Lost—23 to 15. The Democrats voted yea, and the Republicans nay. The bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 4.

The Senate then considered the bill amending the charter of the New-York City Underground Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing for the construction of a Central Elevated Patented Railway on Broadway. Also several claim bills.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole the bill for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery.

Mr. MILLER proposed a substitute providing among others, that no member shall vote on a bill in which he has pecuniary interest, and he may be challenged for violation of this rule by any other member, and shall not vote until he has purged himself from the charge. Discussed at considerable length.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole the bill amending the Registry law.

Mr. MILLER'S substitute for the Bribery bill was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bills incorporating the Schenectady Water Works; to authorize Syracuse and certain towns in Onondaga and Oswego Counties to aid the Syracuse and Northwestern Railroad.

The bill amending the the Registry law was ordered to a third reading, 45 to 35. The Republicans voted aye and the Democrats nay.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To repave Columbia-street, Brooklyn. Relative to sales for taxes. To provide for the election of a fifth Justice of the Peace in Richland, Oswego County. To incorporate the village of Alden. Relative to sewerage in Oswego. To punish fraud in the canvassing, counting or returning votes at elections. To extend exemption from distress for rent and sales under execution. Providing for the transfer of certain arsenals and armories belonging to State or county authorities. Providing for the appointment by the Canal Auditor of eight additional inspectors; which was recommitted, on motion of Mr. LASHER.

Mr. HIXON moved to recommit the bill for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery, for the purpose of striking out the amendment inserted this morning, and restore the original Senate bill; which was carried by a vote of 49 to 48.

To continue Charles-street, Brooklyn.

The bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Appeals and Supreme Court was lost by 15 to 75.

Mr. RITCHMAN moved to reconsider, which was lost by 15 to 48.

To amend the charter of the Elmira and Horseheads Railroad. Relative to Safe Deposit Companies. To incorporate the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, New-York. Enlarging the State Board of Charities. Incorporating the Ludlow Works. In relation to the Western Insurance Company at Buffalo. In relation to a railroad from Warsaw to the Erie Railroad. To amend the charter of the Herkimer and Ilion Railroad. To incorporate the American Life Association, New-York. To incorporate the Union Building Association of Wesleyan Methodists. To incorporate the International Bridge Company. To consolidate with Canadian Companies. To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

The Assembly adjourned.

The Tax Commissioners' Bill as it Passed the Senate.

AN ACT in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Comptroller of the City of New-York shall appoint three persons, who shall be competent to act for the City and County of New-York, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years; and upon such appointments being made the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York shall be terminated. The said Commissioners shall thereafter be appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New-York for the term of five years, and all vacancies shall be filled by the said Comptroller for the remainder of the unexpired term. The said Commissioners shall be subject to removal only in the manner now provided by law for the removal of Sheriffs.

SEC. 2. Upon the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments being made as provided in the preceding section, the several offices, clerkships and positions filled by the appointments of the present, or any former Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York, shall become vacant, and the Commissioners shall thereafter consist of four Assessors. The said Commissioners shall have authority, from time to time, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks and employes as they may deem essential to the effective discharge of the duties of said department, and said Commissioners respectively shall receive the same compensation as is now authorized by law. And for the more efficient discharge of their duties the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ counsel at an annual salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 3. Notice surveys, or maps of the several wards of the said City, shall be prepared for the use of said Commissioners except under the authority of the Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

RHINES, who had come so near winning every one of his previous games, actually achieved a victory yesterday afternoon, his opponent being the unlucky Bostonian, EDWARD DANIELS. For the first 800 points it looked as though DANIELS would win; but afterward, the modest young Chicagoan contrived to obtain the lead, which, without any extraordinary effort, he retained until the finish, winning by 128. Triple figures were made but once, and then by DANIELS, the exact number being 105. The score follows:

RHINES.—0, 1, 0, 72, 7, 0, 0, 4, 0 38, 0, 0, 1, 26, 21, 3, 62, 57, 0, 68, 0, 2, 26, 30, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 12, 2, 32, 0, 4, 0, 3, 3, 45, 0, 1, 0, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 24, 3, 0, 0, 0, 17, 0, 0, 4, 2, 26, 12, 14, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 57, 16, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 14, 0, 0, 24. Total, 1,303.

DANIELS.—0, 73, 3, 0, 21, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 31, 0, 40, 0, 0, 22, 22, 0, 2, 43, 0, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 32, 1, 0, 34, 28, 0, 12, 22, 0, 0, 0, 0, 105, 16, 12, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 16, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 18, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 21, 0, 0, 0, 0. Total, 1,031.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Rhines, 1,303; Daniels, 1,031.
Innings—Rhines, 75; Daniels, 74.
Average—Rhines, 17; Daniels, 13¾.
Best runs—Rhines, 62, 68, 72; Daniels, 105, 22, 21.
Safety plays—Rhines, 12; Daniels, 12.
Pockets off count—Rhines, 2; Daniels, 1.
Missed out of count—Rhines, 0; Daniels, 1.
Strung all the balls—Rhines, 0; Daniels, 1.
Banks—Rhines, 1; Daniels, 1.
Time, 3 hours 15 minutes.
Referee, Cyrille Dion.

At night GOLDTHWAIT and FOSTER were on, in conjunction with RUDOLPHE, who, before the first two played their game, executed choice selections from his repertoire of fantastic strokes, attempting only those most likely to be appreciated by the ladies present. His exhibition was a decided success, judging from the heartiness of the applause. After he had concluded, the game between FOSTER and GOLDTHWAIT was started by the former running 30 in fine style, every point being scored inside the string-line. The first call of the marker was—FOSTER, 111; GOLDTHWAIT, 36. At the second call GOLDTHWAIT was 137 to his opponent's 176; and at the fourth, GOLDTHWAIT having in the interim made runs of 317 and 206, the game was 402 to 205 in his favor. The next call showed nothing better for FOSTER, he being 201, and GOLDTHWAITE 810. It was even worse than this at the twenty-eighth inning, FOSTER being but 272, while the leading player was 926. Runs of 46 and 109 by FOSTER, and the contestants were but 100 apart. No material change occurred in the relative situations until the forty-third inning, when FOSTER, who had many times not the balls for GOLDTHWAIT, commenced to run for himself and did not cease counting until the marker had called 128. This, the largest run of the game, put him ten points ahead, the score being 726 to 676. Soon it was 799 and 767; and, altogether too quickly for the hindermost man, FOSTER, it was 1,184 to 1,088. Ultimately, the score was 1,250 to 1,094, GOLDTHWAIT winning by 156, as per figures below.

The result of this game places the first prize beyond the reach of FOSTER.

GOLDTHWAIT.—0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 6, 24, 2, 27, 0, 16, 28, 117, 31, 109, 42, 4, 0, 16, 12, 3, 34, 15, 30, 97, 15, 0, 3, 5, 0, 0, 26, 1, 28, 14, 12, 0, 64, 1, 5, 5, 1, 2, 29, 0, 0, 3, 3, 26, 12, 0, 20, 27, 0, 72, 0, 62—total, 1,250.

FOSTER.—29, 0, 12, 0, 2, 0, 161, 10, 27, 27, 0, 0, 0, 0, 21, 19, 49, 21, 1, 1, 12, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 46, 0, 0, 0, 0, 109, 2, 0, 0, 48, 24, 09, 0, 0, 16, 0, 2, 0, 160, 0, 0, 0, 80, 37, 38, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 31, 0, 0. Total, 1,094.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Foster, 1,094; Goldthwait, 1,250.
Innings—Goldthwait, 57; Foster, 58.
Average—Goldthwait, 20¾; Foster, 18¾.
Best runs—Goldthwait, 117, 109; Foster, 109, 160.
Pockets off count—Goldthwait, 4; Foster, 8.
Missed out of count—Goldthwait, 0; Foster, 2.
Strung all the balls—Goldthwait, 6; Foster, 5.
Banks—Goldthwait, 1; Foster, 4.
Safety plays—Goldthwait, 0; Foster, 10.
Time, 3 hours 15 minutes.
Referee—John Secretter.

DERBY and RHINES will play this afternoon, and to-night RUDOLPHE and GOLDTHWAIT are to try conclusions.

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best runs.	Best Average.*
Foster	2	2	160	17⅞
Rhines	1	3	171	16
Deery	3	0	388	32
Snyder	3	3	207	17¾
Goldthwait	1	2	151	20 1-9
Daniels	3	0	219	16⅝
Rudolphe	0	4	178	22

* The figures denote the best winning average of each player.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Close of the Mumler Investigation—Summing Up of Counsel—Justice Dowling's Decision—Discharge of the Accused.

The Mumler case is ended. After weeks of protracted investigation, during which the Spiritists have alternated between hope and fear, the matter was yesterday brought to a close by the discharge of the accused. The believers in supernatural manifestations, photographic and otherwise, were early in attendance at the Court, and evinced great anxiety at the forthcoming decision. When it was rendered their spirits became suddenly elate, and a look of ghostly satisfaction seemed to have been impressed on the countenance of each. Among the auditors there were many women, evident believers in the ghostly theory, who, during the summing up of counsel, evinced the utmost interest in the proceedings, and, on the discharge of Mr. MUMLER, were among the foremost to give him a cordial congratulation. Shortly after 10 A. M. Judge DOWLING took his seat on the bench, and requested counsel to proceed with their summing up.

Mr. JOHN T. TOWNSEND, principal counsel for the defense, remarked that as the charge made against the prisoner was, if proven to be well founded, of a character to cause his punishment for felony, he hoped that Mr. MUMLER would have extended to him the same privilege as is extended to any other person accused of felonious acts. He suggested, therefore, that the usual questions be asked him, so that he might, at this stage of the proceedings, be allowed to make such statement as he saw fit concerning the accusation under which he lay. Such a course was only fair to the prisoner.

Judge DOWLING concurred in the opinion of counsel, and ordered the Clerk to put to the prisoner the questions usually asked on a preliminary examination.

MUMLER'S STATEMENT.

In response to these Mumler replied that he was 37 years of age, a native of the United States, a photographer by profession, and that he resided at No. 45 East Thirty-first-street. In response to the question, "Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge alleged against you?" the prisoner said: In 1861, in Boston, I was engaged in business as an engraver, I was in the habit of visiting a young man who was employed in a photographic gallery kept by a Mrs. Stewart, on Washington-street. Occasionally, I would experiment with the instrument and chemicals. One Sunday, while alone in the gallery, I attempted to get a picture of myself, and then it was that I first discovered, while developing it, that a second form appeared upon the plate. At this time I had never heard of spirit pictures, although I had been somewhat interested in the doctrine of spiritualism. At first I labored under what is now the general impression, that the plate upon which the picture was taken could not have been clean, and that the form which showed itself beside my own must have been left on the glass, and I so stated to my employer. Subsequent attempts, however, made under circumstances which precluded such a possibility, have confirmed me in the belief that the power by which these forms are produced is beyond human control, and the experience has been called by the people I have failed to produce a picture made in that manner. I wish to state that at the time I developed the shadow or form above alluded to, I was a complete novice in the art of photography, and had no experience whatever in the composition of chemicals used in the business, and that any use of them in my experiments at that time was simply in conformity with what I had seen my friend do while himself engaged in the business. After getting the form on the plate, at the suggestion of several friends to whom I showed the plate, I made other attempts, and generally with most remarkable results. I then determined to leave my own business and devote myself to photography. Before long the subject of spirit photography, and particularly my success, became the theme of every tongue, and I was overrun with people of inquiring minds, and obliged to go over and over again, for their pleasure, the routine of taking and developing the pictures. For a long time I never refused any person who came to investigate. It soon became apparent, however, that I must either stop it or cease to support myself; for, as a general thing, these *sensitive*, while greedy themselves for intellectual food, seemed entirely oblivious to the fact that I myself was a material body. [Laughter.] However, I can truly say that I have never refused, intentionally, any person who desired to have a picture taken, from making every examination or inquiry he chose to make; and had I been allowed in this examination to have produced evidence from abroad, I could have shown by scientific men, whose names would have satisfied everyone, that the most careful and minute examinations have often been made into all the details of my business while I have been engaged in taking pictures. I solemnly assert here that I have now but comparatively little knowledge of photography, or chemicals, or science of any kind, further than is absolutely needed to take ordinary photographic pictures. I positively assert that in the taking of the picture on which these forms appear, I have not used any trick or device, or practiced myself of any deception or fraud in producing them; that these forms have appeared in my sight and presence when they have been produced without any effort, except my will-power, to produce them. In regard to the testimony of Mr. P. T. Barnum, I would say that I can solemnly make oath that I never communicated with him verbally or in writing, nor did I ever know that he had written or was writing anything in regard to spirit photography; and I further say, that if he had any pictures taken by me, he must have received them from some other person. In regard to the testimony of Mr. Theodore Tucker, I would say that he was in my gallery apparently in the same way that other strangers were wont to come. As there was nothing particular to keep him in my remembrance, my memory in regard to him is strongly in the affirmative to the effect that no spirit form appeared upon a picture which I took of the villainous I had ever taken. I am now satisfied from the manner in which he came there, under an assumed name, or, more vulgarly speaking, with a lie in his mouth, and with the purpose which subsequent events have shown, that he came to cheat and defraud me. The spirit seemed in sympathy with himself. In regard to my conversation with him, I can only say that I have never, under any circumstances, guaranteed to any one that a spirit form would appear. As to my refusal to entertain propositions from the self-appointed committee of photographers who appeared in my rooms since my arrest, and who desired, as I am informed by Mr. Gray, to make me take pictures for them, when I would or not, I have only to say that since my arrest I have placed myself entirely in the hands of my counsel, and have been guided by his advice; and I am pleased to say that one of the counsel he gave me was to retreat, during the examination, from being led into any trap of that kind. Having been charged with a crime which, temporarily at least, places me before the public in the same category with gamblers and men of that ilk, I have been deprived of the privilege of having my utensils seized at the time of my arrest.

[Judge DOWLING here interrupted the prisoner by saying: I was applied to to have your tools and apparatus seized; but I refused to make any such order, because I disapproved of the proceeding under the circumstances. I recollect that when Mr. Gurney's establishment was seized, during the war, the act was regarded as a most unwarrantable one. I disapproved of that, then, and I disapproved of any similar one, I was applied to in your case.] The prisoner then proceeded:

If I had been engaged in such nefarious practices as I am charged with, the implements therewith would have been the strongest evidence against me. They were not touched; they have stood ever since in the position they have always occupied in my gallery; and for the safety of others, who may hereafter be called to occupy my place in a Court of Justice, I sincerely hope that such proceedings may cease.

Mr. Gerry asked that Mr. Mumler's statement be annexed to the examination, and made part of the record in the case. The Court so ordered.

ARGUMENT OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Townsend then began his argument for the defense. The case under examination, he said, was one that had excited more than ordinary interest, not only because of its intrinsic merit, but because of the grave charges in which it involved his client. Public attention was not, however, exclusively directed to the prisoner; the interest in the case had spread itself among those who have religious views differing materially from those entertained by the community generally. He would, therefore, direct the mind of the Court, in the first place, to the legal aspect of the case, and subsequently he would touch upon the belief popularly known as spiritualism. He would be compelled to do this, because the question as to what is the belief of spiritualists had been introduced into the examination. He should do it, too, for the purpose of showing that there is nothing in the spiritualistic doctrine that should tend in any way to throw doubt or suspicion on the testimony adduced for the defence. The gist of the charge made by the prosecution was that the prisoner had obtained money from Marshal Tooker by trick and device, and that he had the intent to cheat and defraud that gentleman, by making false representations as to his (Mumler's) power to produce spirit photographs. In the testimony adduced to support the charge made by the prosecution, including the affidavit of Mr. Tooker, there was nothing that would justify the Court in committing the prisoner to answer to a charge of fraud before the Grand Jury. When Tooker visited the gallery he asked if a spirit picture would be guaranteed him, and he was told it would not. M

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Difficulties of the Premier's Position—The Necessities of a Coalition Ministry—Attitude Toward the United States—Annexation or Independence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

The week has been signalized by two important discussions in Parliament, and considerable progress has been made with the business before the House. Several Government bills have been introduced, but as none of them have yet gone before the Committee of the Whole, there has been no debate upon them. They are mostly of a character not likely to elicit much opposition, and it is doubtful if the opponents of the Ministry will give any trouble. Various returns have been moved for, and some have already been brought down, the most important of which is the correspondence connected with the negotiations on the subject of "the better terms" asked by and conceded to Nova Scotia. Parliament may well congratulate itself upon the work it has done, for it is fully up with the business, and there is a fair prospect of the session being a short one. A member expressed a wish that a month would end it, but the Premier demurred, and intimated that the business could not be finished in so short a time. Twice that length of time would make it one of the shortest sessions on record in Canada.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ottawa correspondents of Opposition papers are indulging in rumors of a probable crisis in the Cabinet, but such a thing evidently has no existence. It is possible—nay, in fact, it is true—that the Premier finds himself in a difficult place with respect to the filling up of the vacant seats; but he will take care not to precipitate a crisis. The report goes that his Conservative friends are unwilling that he should take two Reformers into the Cabinet from Ontario; and there is truth in it, for more than one Conservative has put forward claims to one of the vacancies. In order to preserve the coalition character of the Government, it is every way desirable that this Province should have three Reformers in the Cabinet; but it is contended by some that two would be sufficient, as there are only two Conservatives from Ontario. The reasoning is not considered sound, because the original number was three Reformers to two Conservatives, the latter being considerably in the minority as a party. Rumor says that Mr. McDOUGALL insists upon the compact being observed, and therefore desires two Reform colleagues to fill the present vacancies. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is believed to be favorable to this view; but his Conservative supporters are giving him trouble, and it is even said that they propose getting up a Round Robin by way of protesting against the selection of two Reformers. The matter has not gone so far as to warrant the belief that a crisis will be the result; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the difficulty will soon be smoothed over, and Sir John come out triumphant. His followers are sufficiently obedient to do just as he wishes them, and he is too old a politician to be caught napping.

MR. GALT'S MOTION.

The discussion on Mr. GALT's motion did not take as wide a range as was expected, and the public met with a disappointment, for it was generally supposed that the subject would evoke a good deal of acrimony; but happily that was avoided, and Mr. GALT is considered to have acquitted himself with credit. His speech has been well received, and hopes are entertained that it will do good by leading the people of the United States to perceive that the Canadians have not been so bad as they were represented. At any rate Mr. GALT's utterances clearly indicate the greatest friendliness on the part of this country toward the United States, even at the time when it was accused of aiding and abetting the rebellion in the South. Mr. GALT's motion and speech have certainly created a good feeling, and no objection was raised to the resolution asking for the returns which he considers will bear out his statements.

INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION.

Whether it is the desire of certain persons in the Provinces of Quebec, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to revive the subject of annexation to the United States, does not appear; at all events they are doing their best to create discontent in the public mind and excite a wish for some change of political existence. Not annexation, be it observed, for that they distinctly and emphatically deprecate, but independence! Mr. CUDLIP was more honest than they are, when he moved his annexation resolutions in the New-Brunswick Legislature; but now we have Hon. JOHN YOUNG writing a letter to the Montreal *News* in favor of Canadian independence, and Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON proclaiming in favor of it on the floor of the House of Commons. These gentlemen must know very well that their so-called independence is but "a delusion and a snare," inasmuch as it would necessarily be the preliminary step toward annexation. The latter would follow as a matter of course; at least so think most people who have given the matter due consideration. Messrs. YOUNG and HUNTINGDON must be aware of this, yet they boldly deny that they want annexation—their grand panacea for the ills they complain of being independence. Mr. YOUNG was formerly a member of the Government and Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. HUNTINGDON was Solicitor-General for Lower Canada some six or seven years ago. The occasion of the latter gentleman ventilating his independence views was a motion introduced on Thursday evening by Mr. DORION on the subject of Reciprocity. The mover was scarcely less outspoken than the seconder, who, however, indulged more freely in gloomy forebodings for the future, and caused quite a sensation by his declarations. He asked where was all the greatness that was to have occurred from confederation, and asserted that no man who knew the state of trade or the feeling in the country but was aware that the general question asked was, Whither are we drifting? Few, he said, were annexationists, but he believed that many dreaded annexation would come soon, and emphatically declared, now that we had undertaken the leap of confederation, there was not a man on the Ministerial benches, he believed, who did not expect it to result in the sovereign independence of the country. He concluded by saying, "For his part, if the country were rightly educated, he believed the people's destiny would be to maintain their own sovereign independence." The severest rebuke administered to Mr. HUNTINGDON was by Mr. MACKENZIE, the leader of the Opposition, who spoke energetically against the language used by his political friend.

NOVA SCOTIA'S POSITION.

The opening of the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor's speech do not enlighten us much with regard to the views of Nova Scotia on the subject of union. It was expected that the Government would at once declare their policy, but they have not seen fit to do so. There is a simple allusion to confederation in the Governor's speech, and it in no way shows what views the Government entertain respecting the terms obtained by Mr. HOWE. The question was asked by a member who has seceded from the Government, and Attorney-General WILKINS replied that the Government would announce a policy in good time. The probability is that they are awaiting events at Ottawa. In the meantime Mr. HOWE is unable to be in Parliament on account of illness, but he is expected to reach Ottawa in the course of next week. The Nova Scotia Government are evidently very cautious; they seem to be gradually losing ground. Some defections have already taken place in the House of Assembly, and others are expected soon to follow. The reaction has fairly set in, and the Government can only save themselves by executing the situation, as they are almost sure to do ere long. There is much talk just now of an annexation league, said to have been started in Halifax, but it appears to be difficult to trace it. The annexation feeling is unquestionably stronger in Nova Scotia than in any other of the Provinces, and we may, in all probability, hear more of its taking greater prominence than it appears to have at present. The future of Nova Scotia is without doubt, obscured and dark.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, has written a letter complying with requests from "many highly respectable citizens and members of the Bar, irrespective of party, and residing in the different divisions of the State," for him to become a candidate for the office of one of the Supreme Judges of the State. He says: "It is the duty of a Judge to endeavor to be as impartial in his determination as it is possible for human nature to be, and, to this end, he should avoid alike the excitement and the obligations of a political canvass. I shall not feel at liberty to abandon this position, unless compelled to by personal attacks and in self-defence."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Under the title of *The Teacher and the Pupil*, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has published an interesting and valuable pamphlet of about thirty pages, in which the science of teaching is treated, in a philosophical and practical manner, and a sketch is given of a school to be established on the principles developed in his paper. Mr. SANDS takes the view that education, mental and physical, is but the absorption of surrounding elements into the mind and body—an arrangement and assimilation of materials so as to incorporate them into the being to whose nourishment they are applied, just as the tree or plant assimilates to its growth and substance the materials which it draws from the air and the soil; and his theory of teaching is based on these truths. The following extract will illustrate his views:

"From the period of conception until birth the child draws to itself all the essential elements required for the organization of a human being, the capabilities and powers of the parent are taxed and called upon to contribute their material to enable nature to reproduce itself.

"The child is born, and then in a higher and more enlarged and more independent state of existence commences drawing to itself the materials and substances necessary for its growth and unfolding. It draws in its mother's milk—it draws in the air and it builds up in itself the unseen forces of life. Nature, true to her mission, goes on unfolding the child, and teaches it daily and hourly the lessons best adapted to its condition. In a few days after it is born, its powers of observation begin to show signs of life and action, and it can distinguish light from darkness; in a few weeks its mother and nurse are known—in a few months quickened intelligence displays itself in all its actions; in about twelve months it has learned the most difficult art of balancing itself so as to walk, and also to speak a few words; at from two to two and a half years of age, only thirty months from birth, it has learned a language which it speaks, and has become familiar with a vast number of things surrounding it. From a state of entire ignorance it has in thirty months learned what would fill volumes. Horses, cows, pigs, dogs, toys, whips, birds, people, trees, houses, fruit, food, clothes, music, sounds, parents, friends, and a thousand other things, are all familiar to it. Without professional teachers, almost without effort, all this valuable and indispensable knowledge has been acquired, through the unconscious adoption on the part of the mother of the true system of education, *Educe*—I draw out, and hence nurse, cherish, build up, develop.

* * * * * * *

It is here, and to this end, that the able teacher steps in, to perfect the development of the future man and woman. He educates, by assisting the natural unfolding of the intellectual germ; he places within reach of the child-mind the food needed to its growth, and the child-mind reaches out its tendrils and absorbs the nourishment offered to it. Thus the mind grows from within outwards, and the teacher aids its development, as the careful husbandman by tilling and manuring the soil according to the nature of the plant he cultivates, produces a healthy and fruitful plant.

The true teacher does not seek to teach by simply putting books into the child's hand and bidding it to learn; he addresses himself to those faculties and powers of the child's mind which bring it in relation with the world in which it lives. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and through observation, judgment, memory, reason, memory, hope, imagination and the love of the beautiful are appealed to, developed and strengthened by natural exercise, even as the organs and limbs of the body are developed and strengthened by gymnastic and other appropriate exercises.

And again: We have but to turn to nature as our teacher and our guide; her instincts are unerring. The seed germinates and pushes forth its radical and its root from within outward. The expansion or growth takes place by means of the elements which it attracts to itself, when these are placed within its reach, and toward which it stretches forth its organs. These elements it assimilates into and makes a part of itself. This process of nature, so familiar to most of us, serves to illustrate exactly what should be taken in intellectual growth. The mind hungers and feels out for and is impelled by a natural internal impulse to gather to itself the elements of knowledge. The wise teacher steps forward and becomes to the germinating intellect what the sun and dew and rain are to the plant. The mind must be fed in conformity with its longings, its wants, its desires.

The body being visible to the physical eye, its growth is also visible, and we do not think of feeling impatient at the long months and years required for it to attain its full proportions; nor do we look by any forcing process to produce a man at 10 instead of at 20 or 30 years of age.

Were the mind and its growth also visible to the eye, we would be equally careful in our treatment of it. Man's first impulse in an uncivilized state has generally been a resort to force for the accomplishment of his objects; and so he took his first step forward, the habits of his barbarous life remained with him. Hence, the first steps in teaching were by force—the lash, the rod, the school penal code; but even as when hungry, wholesome and well-dressed food reaches us, so will the mind gladly accept the mental food carefully prepared for it by the true teacher.

Our space does not permit us to give further extracts from Mr. SANDS' pamphlet, but we would especially call attention to his description of "The School," and to the care which he professes to give to that physical training which modern society so lamentably neglects.

We would, in conclusion, ask whether among the numerous wealthy inhabitants of this City, there cannot be found a sufficient number appreciating the advantages for their children of a "healthy mind in a healthy body," who would feel induced to establish a school such as that shadowed forth by Mr. SANDS—a school in which their children may learn "to live," and which, while conferring upon the children by whose parents it shall be established and supported the inestimable advantages of an education in accordance with nature, shall at the same time furnish a model to which other schools shall seek to conform.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

There being but a bare quorum present, nothing beyond routine business was transacted.

A resolution was adopted directing the proper authorities to place barriers across Third-avenue at Ninety-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, so as to exclude all vehicles, with the exception of the Third-avenue cars, therefrom. The dangerous condition of the avenue between the points named renders this order necessary.

Resolutions to lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-second-street, Dealbes-street, Stone-street and Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, were laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Assistant-Aldermen.

This Board, having no quorum yesterday, adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Penitentiary Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, alias "Desperate Mike," who had been committed on a charge of assault and battery, and who died on Sunday from the effects of disease heralded by excessive dissipation. O'BRIEN was 35 years of age and a native of Ireland, and during his twenty years' residence in this City had been a most desperate ruffian. He was constantly in trouble through his riotous conduct, and served out several terms in the Penitentiary for assaults upon policemen and others.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday at No. 64 Fourth-avenue, over the remains of Mrs. MARY MALONEY, aged 65 years. Death was the result of a shock to the system caused by a fall a few days ago.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday morning over the remains of JAMES MCBRIDEMOTT, which had been found floating in the East River near Pier No. 1. The deceased resided at No. 62 Governeur-street, and left home on Sunday evening in a sober condition. It is supposed that he fell into the river accidentally and was drowned.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner HOLLAND over the remains of CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, aged 18, and a native of Ireland, who had been found dead in a stable in Twenty-ninth-street near Seventh-avenue. The deceased had once been a wealthy man and in possession of a fine estate in Ireland. He became reduced in circumstances, however, and came to America. A year or two years ago in hopes of relieving his fortunes in this he did not succeed, and finding no occupation fitted to his tastes he became head waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he remained some time. He then became addicted to intemperance, and was employed as an hostler in the stable where he died. Death is supposed to have been caused by a rush of blood to the head while stooping over a foot-box. The deceased was well connected in his native country.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of a man identified as WM. LAHEY, aged 37, formerly residing at No. 145 Thompson-street, Brooklyn. The body was discovered floating in the East River, near Eighteenth-street, and removed to the Morgue.

It was asserted in one of the journals yesterday that Coroner FLYNN had been guilty of malconduct in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA B. FAYE, who died on the 25th of April at No. 10 West Fifteenth-street. It appears that the statement is wholly without foundation. The deceased, it appears, died from the effects of pleuro-pneumonia, with empyema, and when the Coroner had ascertained that fact, through a post mortem examination, a verdict was duly rendered and a certificate given in due form. Among the personal effects, and belonging to the estate, there were found a large amount of stock and railroad shares, valued at $9,000, besides several gold watches and jewelry. These were all delivered to the Public Administrator, Mr. A. J. ROGERS, who gave his receipt therefor. This document is still on file in the Coroners' Office.

A Corner Inquest was held yesterday at No. 406 West Sixteenth-street, rear, on the body of JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 24, and a laborer, who died in consequence of injuries. It appears that the deceased was on the 15th ult. at work in the hold of a ship at the foot of Eighteenth-street, when a bale of cool struck him on the head. The medical examination of the remains showed that the cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

George Francis Train on Temperance.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., is to lecture for the benefit of the Father Mathew Temperance Association at Cooper Institute on Thursday, May 4, on "The Life and Character of the Apostle of Temperance, Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, and his Mission to America." In a communication to the officers of the Association accepting their invitation to lecture, Mr. TRAIN reveals in a few characteristic sentences the probable argument of his lecture. He says:

"The Irishmen you have elevated to power in New-York disgrace your race, flag and country. They never speak for Ireland. They are not Fenians, except before election. They are owned by England, through BELMONT, BARLOW and SWENNEY. Rum elects them, not Father MATHEW. Whisky votes, not temperance. Drunkenness, not sobriety, staggers to the polls. You good men and true men must change all that—choose none but temperance men for office."

The Board of Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners is still in a state of disorganization. Mr. HENRY SMITH, the successor to Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, has not yet made his appearance at Police Headquarters. He was expected there yesterday, but instead of doing so he forwarded to Mr. HAWLEY, the clerk, his oath of office, taken before the Secretary of State, and the certificate of his election as a Police Commissioner. The Board will not probably be fully organized until the close of the week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Open and Peremptory.

Nos.	Nos.
1209—Nat'l Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	801—Schmidt vs. Seely et al.
1441—Benham vs. Hay et al.	1062—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1029—Cutter vs. Lord.	1063—Orvis vs. Shepard.
1079—Bridget vs. Rhinhard et al.	1467—Morrison vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
965—Hirlich vs. Loubelm.	873—Morse et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1026—Windmuller et al. vs. Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.	456—Kirchmann vs. Leonard et al.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsley et al.	1057—Griffin vs. Simonds et al.
1475—Schaconwald vs. Hoffman.	1064—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
1501—McCormick vs. Penn. Central R. R. Co.	923—Leopold vs. Goodspeed.
1317—Clancy vs. Byrne.	934—Harris Mfg. Co. vs. McCune et al.

Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, May 7.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No Circuit Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
17—Harris vs. Johnson.	32—Brockman et al. vs. Everett et al.
18—Beddington vs. Fowler, impl'd, &c.	27—Worrell vs. Wheeler et al.
19—Dunning vs. Thompson.	28—Shermerhorn et al. vs. Ferguson.
20—Wright vs. Worley, impl'd, &c.	29—Delevan vs. Pell.
21—Gaggin vs. Miles et al.	30—Dodge et al. vs. Prince et al.
22—Bennett vs. Brown.	31—Peck vs. Erie Railway Company.
23—Baxter vs. Marshall, impleaded.	
24—Nicoll vs. Finch.	
25—Dunscomb vs. First, impleaded, &c.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
272—Batcher vs. Astor.	122—Same vs. Same.
229—Fielder vs. Young.	127—Mindenhall vs. Kilnck.
125—Sackett vs. Thomas.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
2—First National Bank vs. Christal.	68—Simonson vs. Hamill.
39—Ross vs. Atwater.	66—Wilkins vs. Bolin.
34—Wadsworth vs. Turner.	65—Lake vs. Barker.
7—Bonney vs. Hayes.	70—Hill vs. Schedel.
Call No. 17—Sheyenneant vs. Bank vs. Delacroix.	72—Hoffman vs. Vandyke.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
638—Smith et al. vs. Smith.	735—Cone et al. vs. Bixby et al.
419—Cook vs. Planer et al.	846—Hillway vs. Bolt.
651—Kraushaar et al. vs. Kramer.	Spike and Silver Manuf'g Co. vs. Caldwell.
729—Moses vs. Banker.	825—Greenstreet vs. Room.
653—Burnett et al. vs. Haly.	869—Mead, Jr., vs. Mead et al.
799—Wall et al. vs. Lindley et al.	880—Kimball et al. vs. Curtis et al.
820—Brown vs. Elmer et al.	884—Phelps vs. Carter et al.
780—Berner vs. Mittnacht.	
827—Stone vs. Sturgeo et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
768—Moore vs. Lurch.	686—Desmond alias O'Brien vs. Barg.
820—Waylan vs. Living.	829—McDonough vs. Crossman.
820—Frankenier vs. Gunsay.	640—Witzell vs. Dinsmore, President.
822—Goff vs. Adams.	621—Hoagers vs. National Steam Nav'n Co.
823—Hearn vs. James.	822—Quinn vs. Broderick.
825—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.	823—Prentice vs. Hoffman.
826—Ely vs. Stilwell.	824—Robinson vs. Van Dyke.
827—Dunham vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
232—Gillies vs. Lent.	233—Abell vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
236—Barnard vs. Harwood.	274—Quinn vs. McGuire.
237—Wright vs. Wolker.	167—Waring, &c., vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.
194—Mott vs. Solomon, &c.	127—Paron vs. Tyn.
514—Devlin vs. Barbier.	253—Katzenberg vs. Lewenstein et al.
540—Degel vs. Lieber.	247—Conover vs. N. B. National Bank.
415—Galloway vs. Hoagland et al.	
113—Kahn vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
526—Davis vs. Ducrot.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2321—Long vs. Sayles.	2342—Herman vs. Joseph.
2326—Dalton vs. Bierling.	2343—Conover vs. Same.
— — Invincible Club vs. Oliver et al.	2350—McDermott vs. Cusick.
2327—Prince vs. Kelly.	2351—Derr vs. Haslon.
2328—Hoffman vs. et al. vs. Hobby.	2352—Wilson vs. Skinner.
2329—Finlad vs. Kraker.	2353—Wilson vs. Morris.
— — Dickmann vs. Knoepel.	2354—Lyon vs. Burger.
2340—Ahlers vs. Wendell.	2355—Ford vs. Anderwald
2341—Gray vs. Waring.	2356—Simpson vs. Same.
2342—Gray vs. Waring.	2357—Hodgens vs. Stobe.
2343—Phillips et al. vs. Follon.	2358—Bonsen vs. Fox.
2344—Claflin vs. Marks.	2359—Woodcock vs. Macduff.
2345—Ackhan vs. Kerrigan.	2360—Bremer vs. Zwingman.
2347¼—Wagner vs. Abring.	2361—Dwyer vs. Dwyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. E. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William J. White; grand larceny.	2—The People vs. James Kelly; burglary.
3—The People vs. Christian Frey; grand larceny.	4—The People vs. Francis Murray, Chas. William, John Boyd, Chas. McGrunigle; robbery.
5—The People vs. Floyd Franklin; grand larceny.	6—The People vs. Frederick C. Hunt, George Allen alias Arnstrong, Charles M. Case, alias Chase; obtaining goods by false pretences.
7—The People vs. Charles Bell; forgery.	
8—The People vs. James Kelly; felonious assault and battery.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Chamberlain vs. Wheeler.	12—Cassidy vs. Harris.
13—Cheseboro vs. Wilson.	14—Roth vs. Link.
15—Myers vs. Holmes.	16—Barry vs. Keeler.
17—Brentwood vs. Fagan.	18—Sylvester vs. Hopkins.
19—Chatterton vs. Hughes.	20—Fox vs. W. & C.
21—Hennessy vs. Hughes.	22—Schmitz vs. Lang.
23—Chatterton vs. Hughes.	24—Lynch vs. Patterson.
25—Conroy vs. Cather-wood.	26—Dolbey vs. Dwyer.
27—Brentwood vs. Gibbs.	28—Lynch vs. Kennedy.
	29—Bleichman vs. Miller.
	30—Schmitz vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE NEW-YORK CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Charles A. Lambert vs. John T. Slade and the New-York City and Pacific Railroad Company.—This action is brought to compel a specific performance of a contract; in other words, that plaintiff may be decreed to be entitled to one-third part of the capital stock and property of the New-York City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to his prosecution of the shares of stock of that company as have been issued. Also, that the defendants may be restrained from going with or removing beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or in any manner interfering with the sum of $1,000,000 of bonds of the United States, or $1,000,000 of their own first mortgage bonds, unless the defendants give plaintiff one-third part of such bonds, or the proceeds of the same, or such security as the Court may determine to be a sufficient security for such payment, the Major-General Commanding, the Quartermaster and Lieutenant-Colonel Comptroller of the Manufacturing and Lithographic Company, may be enjoined from parting with the $1,000,000 of bonds, and that the defendants, the National Park Bank, be enjoined from paying over to any of the proceeds of the bonds on deposit with them, to the credit of the New-York City and Pacific Railroad Company, or of J. T. Slade, or of the Belvidere National Bank.

The plaintiff sets forth that John T. Slade, Calvin Ames, Chas. H. Ver, J. R. Scranton, A. C. Bull, A. W. Johnson, Platt Smith, P. H. Smith, Wm. E. Allison and the plaintiff were directors and managers of the corporation known as the New-York City and Pacific Railroad Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of Iowa. There were nine men as above named, who constituted to form the corporation, with the understanding that, as promoters, they were to have equal interest, that is, one-ninth of the stock. The original capital stock was two millions, and they undertook to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, the most practicable route to such point on and so as to connect with the Union Pacific Road.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, in behalf of the defendants, argued the following points: 1. The defendants deny that there was any contract prior to the organization of the Company that each of the associates should own one-ninth, or any contract at all, and that the only evidence for plaintiff is his own proof, or his testimony as to casual conversations between himself and Crocker. 2. That if there had been any such agreement, it would be against public policy, and therefore void. 3. That the bonds for the action was each alleged joint contract, and the joint contract must be proved, or there can be no recovery. 4. That the individual contract of Blair alleged in the complaint was not proved. 5. That Blair's contract with the men in Europe, was not proved. 6. That if it had been it would be no ground for recovery in the present action, based, as it is, on the alleged joint contract. 7. That there was no proof of Whatever connection the defendant, Mr. Ames, with the transaction. 7. That there was no ground of action against the corporation, there being neither averment nor proof of any subscription of the corporation made by the Company. 8. That the articles of incorporation constitute the only contract alleged or proved on the part of the corporation. 9. That plaintiff could claim nothing under the contract, if proved, for the sole reason, he, as a director, and member of the Executive Committee, had, with full knowledge, as at all events, under such circumstances as that he was bound as such officer to know, had himself moved resolutions which were adopted by the Company, ratifying and confirming all the acts. 10. That the action was one for specific performance of a contract, and yet no contract was alleged against the corporation. 11. That the increased subscriptions of which the plaintiff claims to have a share were subscribed by about 700 bona fide subscribers, who are not made parties to the action, and as to whom it is not pretended there was any agreement, they having paid for their shares. 12. That so far as plaintiff claims any portion of the million of stock directed to be by the Iowa Railway Contracting Company, that is a matter between plaintiff and that Company, which is not a party to this action, and whose allotment of stock among its stockholders cannot be litigated in this action. 13. That the plaintiff never paid his first subscription of the $1,000, and that Blair's subscription for him of $110,000 was voluntarily by Blair on the determination to take it himself if Lambard would not, so that Lambard got whatever benefit he did get through the good-will of Blair to him; and that it was not until after Blair and Ames had taken the burden (jointly reated) had carried the enterprise through to a point where it became demonstrated as a success, and the road built as provided for—Lambard meantime seeking his pleasure in Europe—that Lambard demanded an increase of his stock. 14. That the whole management of the enterprise was by consent placed on the shoulders of Blair, and that Blair confined to the Company the money, money beds, and determined to get rid of all such persons, whom he called chaff, connected with the original association as lived on margins, and who proposed to build the road without any personal responsibility, on bonds to be issued by the Company, without advancing a dollar—not even paying the $1,000 originally subscribed—and that it is now too late for any one of those, after the enterprise had become a success, to claim the benefit of it.

The papers were submitted to the Court, and decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Field; for the defendant, Mr. Luther R. Marsh and Mr. Crane.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 3.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Morris Duckworth vs. James Greer, Edward Fallahee, John Marbey and James M. Tilley.—This is an action for false imprisonment, and also assault and battery, growing out of the following somewhat novel circumstances: A friend of the plaintiff was arrested on some trivial charge and carried to the Third Precinct Station-house, and the plaintiff, who is a respectable merchant, followed with a number of others into the station-house to learn what was about to be done with his friend. Whereupon, the Station-house, it appears by the testimony, the plaintiff was in conversation with the prisoner, while standing in front of the desk of the Sergeant, Detective Tilley, one of the defendants, noticing the conversation, said to Marbey, the officer who made the arrest, "If I were in your place, I would allow no conversation with my prisoner;" whereupon Marbey ordered the plaintiff to cease. Immediately after Captain Greer have orders to clear the Station-house, when all left except the plaintiff and one or two other friends of the prisoner. Whereupon Tilley took hold of the plaintiff and put him outside the door. Almost immediately after Officer Fallahee, another of the defendants, went out by orders of the Captain to clear the side walk, and, as he alleges, upon seeing the plaintiff talking to another man, ordered him away, at the same time threatening that if he did not leave he would take him in and lock him up. The plaintiff did not leave, whereupon he was arrested and carried to the office of the station-house, and thence to the Tombs, where he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, locked up in a cell for the night, conveyed to the Tombs the following morning, furnished with bail, and finally discharged in the "pen" and then discharged by Judge Dowling. After the close of the testimony, Judge JONES intimated to counsel for the plaintiff that the transaction before the plaintiff was arrested and taken to the station-house, and the circumstances attending his subsequent arrest and imprisonment, constituted two distinct causes of action, which could not be joined in one action, and that he would, if requested, decide which of the two he would go to the jury. Counsel hesitating to make his election, and proceeding to argue the point at length to the Court, the Judge entertained the point, and decided that plaintiff could maintain the cause of action founded on the charge of false imprisonment, which action was granted, and the Judge proceeded to charge the jury on the action for assault in forcibly ejecting the plaintiff out of the Station-house. The question, he said, was for the jury to determine whether a Captain of a Police Station was so absolutely in control of the Station-house as to enable him to eject any citizen therefrom under any and all circumstances. It was for the jury to consider whether a citizen could be arrested and charged before a Police Captain on the mere uncorroborated statement of a police officer or other person, incarcerated in a filthy and unhealthy cell, and his friends be forbidden to appear in the Station-house to inquire the cause of the arrest, to carry a message to his family, receive the advice of counsel, or in any reasonable way contribute to his aid, notwithstanding they may be conducting themselves in a perfectly orderly and proper manner. He thought that well-behaved citizens had as much right in a Station-house, under such circumstances, as they had in a Court of law. Excluding, therefore, all other circumstances than the subsequent arrest, the jury were to consider the question of the Captain's authority and those acting under him, to thus eject the plaintiff under the circumstances, and assess the damages to which he was entitled in consequence thereof.

After a few minutes' deliberation the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000, and the Court granted an allowance of the prevailing party.

Benjamin J. and Edmon Blankman for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vandepoel for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

William R. Carnes *vs.* George W. Platt, &c.; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL, concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Samuel S. Graham *vs.* Robert F. Martland, Survivor, &c.; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event; opinion by Judge FREEDMAN, concurring opinions by Judges MONELL and MCCUNN.

Henry D. Townsend *vs.* John Gilsey; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL, concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Abner E. McCormick and another *vs.* John B. Sargent; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL.

James H. Todd *vs.* Chauncey W. Moore and others; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered with costs to abide event; opinion by Judge MCCUNN, concurring opinion by Judge MONELL.

Charles P. Currie et al. *vs.* Cumberland G. White; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge FREEDMAN; concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Judge Monell.

Samuel J. Boston *vs.* World Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Caroline Simon *vs.* Ernest S. Simon; motion granted.

Charles F. Livermore *vs.* Alexander Hamilton, Jr.; motion granted.

Henry Hunt *vs.* Sale Deposit Company of New-York; motion denied with $10 costs.

Henry H. Shillingford *vs.* Charles H. Bass; motion granted with $10 costs.

Henry E. Dibloe *vs.* Andrew W. McClarax; motion granted and complaint dismissed.

James P. Lowrey, Receiver, *vs.* Mary McKeon; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Joseph F. Jewett *vs.* John H. Crook et al.; motion granted.

William Lander et al. *vs.* Cornelia Grayson et al.; proceedings vacated with $10 costs.

Demetrius Ivanovitz *vs.* Richard H. Allen et al.; motion granted, with costs.

George A. Casebier *vs.* Francis Schlake; motion granted and referee appointed.

Catharine Flick *vs.* Joseph Flick; judgment of divorce granted.

National Gaslight Company of New-York *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; complaint dismissed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—May 3.

Before Judges Daly, Sutherland and Barrett.

Livingston *vs.* McKean; judgment affirmed.

Brennan *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Lawrence Smith *vs.* Frost; judgment reduced to $400, and affirmed as to residue, and application to go to trial denied.

Hoskinson *vs.* Brown; judgment affirmed.

Cutler *vs.* Pacific Railway Benevolent and Total Abstinence Society; judgment affirmed.

Amont *vs.* Pike; judgment affirmed.

Wilson *vs.* Logan; judgment affirmed.

English *vs.* Peck and Sweet; judgment affirmed.

Tappen and Blackwell *vs.* Murray; judgment reversed.

Blair *vs.* Bass; judgment reversed.

Murray *vs.* Lawrence; judgment affirmed.

Ford and Hall; order affirmed with costs.

Connell *vs.* Kelly; judgment reversed.

Cooper *vs.* Lockhart; order affirmed.

Hunt *vs.* Singer; judgment affirmed.

Tell *vs.* N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Eckerd *vs.* Reynolds; judgment affirmed.

Freelove *vs.* Hennessy; judgment affirmed.

Sidney *vs.* Reynolds; judgment reversed.

Weed *vs.* Barney; judgment for plaintiff.

Schreiber *vs.* Schlick; judgment reversed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE SWIFT CASE.

Mr. F. B. Swift, a claim agent, charged with defrauding soldiers of a part of their bounty, has been committed for trial. The defense called Edward E. Robinson, who testified that Colonel Herman, having made out some applications for bounties on unstitchable blanks, gave blanks to Swift that the error might be corrected. This evidence, however, did not affect Swift's culpability.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEAL CASE.

The charge against Mr. Neal, of counting whisky casks without cancelling the stamps, was dismissed yesterday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Yesterday was the first day of the Term. Little business was introduced except the swearing in of the Grand Jury, and the delivery of Judge BEDFORD's charge, which was as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is usual on the opening of each term of this Court for the Judge to address to the Grand Jury a few general observations to the Grand Jury, in reference to their duties and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon them. I do not think it necessary to make a lengthened address to you with regard to these duties; suffice it to say that the oath which you took the moment been administered to each and all of you very broadly indicates the nature of your responsibilities, and will, no doubt, awaken

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK: Monday, May 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	15	Petroleum, pef. bbls	715
Cotton, bales	1,402	Port, bbls	1,000
Flour, bbls	2,670	Pork, bbls	434
Grain, bushels	1,400	Rice, pkgs	1,000
Hemp, bales	1,272	Sugar, hhds	1,000
Hemp, bbls	473	Beef, pkgs	216
Hides, No.	1,000	Butter, pkgs	2,412
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Cheese, pkgs	1,000
Corn, bushels	12,310	Lard Oil, pkgs	1,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pkgs	7
Malt, bushels	676	Grease, pkgs	1
Oats, bushels	6,000	Stearine, pkgs	1,000
Peas, bushels	1,000	Starch, pkgs	1,000
Beans, bushels	1,000	Tobacco, hhds	400
Broom corn, bales	224	Tobacco, lbs. and cs	4,104
Hops, bushels	200	Whisky, bbls	1,000
Flaxseed, bbls	1,000	Wool, bales	631
Flaxseed, bags	1,000	Oil Cake, pkgs	1,000
Hemp, bales	676	Peanuts, pkgs	1,000
Hemp, bbls	1,000	Cassia, pkgs	1,000
Leather, sides	14,014	Sugar, hhds	12
Hides, bbls	3,000	Oil Meal, bags	1,247
Prude Tarr, bbls	115	Rice, pkgs	114
Tar, bbls	1,000	Skins, bales	20
Pitch Tar, bbls	600		

The export clearances since our last are reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Guiding Star, for Bremen—318 bales Cotton, 1,206 bbls. Rosin, 159 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 203 cases Pipes, at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

By the bark Tobesmo Maria, for Bremen—677 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,978 bbls. Rosin, 30 bbls. Pitch, 141 bbls. Tar, 1,000 bbls. Turpentine, 140 bbls. Tobacco.

By the steamer Germania, for Hamburg—60 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 weight per Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 per Pearls, $ 100 lbs.

COTTON—All kinds have been in good request, and prices have ruled firm, but the business transacted has been very limited, for the time, the demand being chiefly for export. We quote: Java at 22½c. Sale; Mazzaulbo, 18½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@16¾c.; Rio, 9¼c.@9½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16½c.; Green Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c.; Singapore, 15c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 25c.; Cuba, Ordinary, 10c.@10½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Carthagena, 16c.@17c.; Augustina, 15c.@16½c.; Savanilla, 14½c. Sales, gold, $ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand, largely for export, at open prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,612 bales, of which 253 bales were to arrive, including 1,027 bales to shippers; 377 bales to spinners, 267 bales to speculators and 311 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, $ lb	25	25½	25½	25
Good Ordinary	28½	28½	28½	27
Low Middling	27½	27	27½	27½
Middling	28½	29	29½	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	1,802
Receipts last week	2,819
Receipts preceding week	3,812
Receipts since Jan. 1	187,202
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	290,772
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	285,127
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	237,310
Exports since Jan. 1	126,166
Exports since Sept. 1	211,066
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	208,208
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	207,422
Estimated stock on hand here	97,800

Receipts at Other Ports of the Shipping Ports.

Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,000,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,057,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,940,292
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,622,268
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,178,409
Exports same time last year	1,078,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,687,918
Exports year ending Oct. 1, 1867	1,606,797
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	827,000
Stock same time last year	824,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	1,000,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	90,200
Crop of 1867-8	2,020,000
Crop of 1866-7	1,931,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low grades, which have again advanced 10c. Sale, 10 bbls. on a limited scale, during Tuesday, has been very little call for the better grades, which have been irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $5 50@$5 75; fair to good Ohio, at $5 62½@$6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 50; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extras State at $6 50@$7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$8 25 $ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00@7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00@7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@8 25
Extra Genesee	7 00@8 25
Comet, to Fancy to Extra Minnesota	6 10@11 00
Southern Flour is in more demand at rather firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 652 bbls., at 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice $ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $5 75@$10 for Extras, $ 100 lbs.; sales, 200 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 50@$5 75 for very inferior to very choice $ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn meal is in request at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, $ bbl.; 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more demand for export, home use, and on speculative account, at an advance of about 3c. $ bushel. Winter has attracted much attention, and has been subject to notable change in values, though quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 30; Amber Western at $1 34; No. 1 Spring, in store, at $1 34@$1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 40; Amber Iowa, $1 42; delivered, and White California, part at $1 45 $ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, partly by speculative buyers, and has again advanced from 1@2c. $ bushel, with considerable business, last of 85,000 bushels, at 88½c.@92½c., chiefly 90c.@92c. for New Mixed Western; 88½c.@91c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 89c.@92c. for White and Yellow Western, and 92c.@95c. for Southern and Jersey, ungrained, $ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 20@$1 25 for Western and Northern, $ bushel; sales, 1,200 bushels. Barley has been quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues dull at $1 30@$1 37 $ bushel. Oats have been in active request and quoted higher; sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels Western at 85c., in store, and 86c.@88½c. from depot and delivered, $ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses May 1, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,000,000	Barley	30,246
Corn	725,014	Malt	38,000
Oats	205,016	Peas	36,400
Rye	128,240		

HAY—Sale May continues quiet at from 85c. @$1 10 for Inferior, and 95c.@$1 20 for Very or Choice, for local use, $100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short $ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good demand, partly for export, at from 50c.@$1 for Inferior, 95c.@$1 for Fair, $c. for Old, $ lb. We quote in detail this: New-York State, 50@70c.; Eastern, 60@70c.; Wisconsin, 50@70c.; Michigan, 50@70c.; Yeadings, all grades, 20@25c. $ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady, particularly hemlock tannages, which have been in most request; as also light weight oak tannages, which have been in fair request. We quote: Oak Slaughter, Light and salted, Good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 35c.@37½c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Belting, Cropped, Good, 45c.@52c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Calcutta, Good Heavy, 30c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in rough, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Calf Slaughter in rough, 60c.@65c. $ lb.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been very high, but prices have been quoted firm, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 32c.@70c.; Cuba at 25c.@30c.; New-Orleans at 30c.@35c. $ gallon. We quote in detail, thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, $ gallon	25c.@32c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, $ gallon	27c.@31c.	25c.@31c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, $ gallon	30c.@35c.	30c.@35c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, $ gallon	—@—	35c.@40c.
Porto Rico, $ gallon	32c.@65c.	35c.@75c.
Enseada Islands, $ gallon	25c.@32c.	30c.@37c.
New-Orleans, $ gallon	35c.@70c.	35c.@70c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate business noted in Spirits Turpentine on the basis of about 45½c.@47c. for merchantable and 47½c.@48c. for shipping notes, which were the ruling quotations, though some holders were claiming rather higher rates. No rosins were reported. Nothing really new in regard to Crude Turpentine. There were 115 bbls. received. Tar has been quiet at former rates. The receipts were of 144 bbls. Rosin has been offered sparingly and has been in good request, at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Common Black: at $2 80; 1,200 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at $2 62½@$2 65; 400 bbls. at $2 62; 1,200 bbls. Choice No. 2 at $3 25; 300 bbls. No. 1 on Company's Yard, at $4; small lots of Window Glass, at $4 75@$5 25. The receipts have been 1,600 bbls.; export clearances, 1,800 bbls., by the steamer Guiding Star, for Bremen, and 1,710 bbls., Rosin, by the bark Tobesmo Maria, for Bremen. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48½c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. $ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5 $ bbl.; Rosin at $2 50@$5 $ bbl., chiefly at $2 62½@$4 for Common to Good Strained, and $4 75@$5 for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $2 75@$3 $ bbl.

PETROLEUM—More strength was noted in the market, and prices have ruled higher, with a fair demand. There was some call for Crude in bulk, and a sale of an old lot was reported as low as 17c.; but little could be had at less than 17½c. on the spot. Holders were quite willing to accept less than 17½c. $ gallon. Refined Crude was generally sought after, with payment at 22½c.@22¾c. $ gallon, but no transactions of moment were reported. There was no change of Grade or Knowledged, and Positively Prime Crude, which are pointedly of the action of the parties who receive Crude Oil and who refuse to report, or to allow to be reported, at least the aggregate amount, and such Oil as they receive. The recent arrivals are known as having been quite extensive, yet the regular trade and the business public are denied reliable information on the subject, partly, it is said, through the influence of a prominent Petroleum company, which has been charged with an active participation in the manipulations of the market. Refined Oil has been in fair request and quote at 45c. for Standard White, with sales at 45½c.@46c. $ gal.—the latter having been the general selling price for Standard White at the close. Sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. at 23½c. Also at Philadelphia, of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, at 46c. Naphtha has been at 30½c., chiefly at 30½c., while Benzine were asking 34c. at the close; 1,000 bbls. do., June delivery, on private terms; 500 bbls., July, at 34c., with 34½c. asked; and 1,000 bbls. for August, at 35c., with 35½c. asked, generally claimed by sellers. The receipts of Refined Petroleum are only 18 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,420 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and moderate request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@$31 25, closing at $31 50 regular for New Mess; $30 75@$31 for Old Mess; $29 25@$29 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50 for Clear, and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime mess Prime, and $23 for Rumps, $ bbl. Cut Meats are in good and steady; sales equal to 225 packages, at 15c. for Pickled Hams; 12½c. for Pickled Hams, for bagged do., and 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, $ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales of 225 boxes, including Cumberland at 15½c., and ice-cured City at 16½c. $ lb. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and 200 kegs, at 17c.@17½c. for prime to very choice, chiefly at 17½c. Butter, City, and country Prime, 27c. $ lb. Cheese, $ lb. Also, 500 barrels Prime Stream, seller May, at 16c.@16½c.; 500 barrels do., seller to Aug. 1, at 16c. $ lb. Beef is in fair request at $11@$12 for Prime Mess; $13@$13 for Extra Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra Prime and Prime Mess. Beef Hams are in demand at $ barrel, $ 100 lbs. Tongues are in fair request, including New Prime Mess at $18@$19 $ barrel. Tallow is in better request at 9c.@9½c. $ lb., and steady. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

State Orange, Extra Yellow, $ lb	30c.@40c.
State Orange, Fair to Good, $ lb	30c.@35c.
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, $ lb	27c.@32c.
Western Orange, Fair to Good, $ lb	30c.@35c.
Western Dairy, Good to Choice, $ lb	25c.@30c.
Western Dairy, Ordinary, $ lb	20c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half Orange tubs, Good to Extra, $ lb	30c.@40c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, $ lb	30c.@35c.
Orange and Genesee fresh pails, Good to Extra, $ lb	30c.@35c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, $ lb	30c.@37c.
State and Western, Common, $ lb	20c.@25c.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and choicest skims, $ lb	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, $ lb	21 @21½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, $ lb	22 @23
Farm dairies, Fair to Good, $ lb	18 @21
RICE—The inquiry for Carolina has been fair, and sales of 200 tierces have been reported at $6 75@$7 87½ $ 100 lbs.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total May 1, 1869.	Total April 1, 1869.	Total May 1, 1868.
Cities	800	300	140
Mess	29,023	29,700	29,400
Thin Mess	1,200	671	1,775
Prime Mess	1,300	1,300	12,918
Prime	4,000	3,000	4,200
Extra Prime	848	800	1,316
Bone Mess	61	70	40
Extra Prime Mess	31	32	124
Extra Prime	94	400	800
Other Extras	100	111	276
Uninspected	16,140	21,818	20,204
Grand total, bbls	55,417	54,772	69,153

BEEF.

	Total May 1, 1869.	Total April 1, 1869.	Total May 1, 1868.
Repacked Mess	11,201	12,427	9,920
Repacked Chicago Mess	8,410	8,327	11,106
Extra Mess	16	....	....
Extra Mess	2,971	2,468	1,816
Extra Prime	....	555	....
Other Extras	1,184	659	418
Tierces Prime Mess	12,182	9,223	2,200
Country Mess	1,281	924	1,500
Uninspected, tcs	7,105	12,447	832
Uninspected, bbls	5,794	7,568	3,000
Grand total tcs. and bbls	47,852	55,111	32,453

SUGARS—There has been a very moderate demand for all grades of raw, to-day; prices, however, have not varied much from those noted in our last. Sales have been reported of about 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 11 3-16c.@12½c. $ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. $ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. $ lb. No. 13 Box Sugar, 13¾c.@13¾c. $ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at last quotations. TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¾c. @18¾c., and 2,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11c. $ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 88c.@91c. $ gallon, with sales of 200 bbls. reported at those figures.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibited a little more animation and steadiness to-day. For Liverpool, there were some, chiefly for Cotton, at 3-16d. $ square foot, and 3-16d. for Sea Island. $ lb., 1,000 bales do. at 5-32. $ bale; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. $ bushel; 500 barrels Flour at 2s.; 500 boxes Bacon at 35.@7s. 6d.; 2,000 boxes Cheese, at 42s. 6d.; 40 tons Oil Cake at 5s. $ ton, and 4,000 bbls. Rosin at 7½d. $ 280 lbs. For London, 500 bales Short Cotton, at 3-16d. $ lb. For Bremen, a South German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; or, if to the Continent, at $ bbl.

FINANCIAL.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New-York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

The National Trust COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at 5½ per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Registered, 1881	115½	115¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	116¾	117
Coupon, 1881	115	115¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	116¾	117
5-20 Reg., 1862	113½	113¾	10-40 Regist'd	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113¾	10-40 Coupon	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	114½	114¾	Gold	135½	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	115½	115¾	U. S. Cur. Fun.	108½	107
5-20 Coupon, '66					
Jan. and July	116½	117			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
6 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,600,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 724 miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, and by far the most important, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road forming a short cut through Iowa from the Lake Ports to Omaha, 40½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The road is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 97½ and secured interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 1st, 7th and 4th; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The country along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal beds on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1869.

SECOND SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of Gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 6th instant, at which hour they will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment will be made either in coin or in three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received for the delivery of such accruing week upon which a call is ordered.

The amount offered will not exceed one million of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
MEMPHIS, April 28, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of May, inst., on account of dividend payable June 1, 1869.

E. J. WICKES, President.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 3 WALL-ST., New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., Exchange on Paris.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO., LONDON.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

REMOVAL.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 169 BROADWAY,
Northeast corner of John-st.
STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1869:

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	573,000
Total	$773,000

J. W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of directors of the Pine Mountain Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, 10th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of April, at 3 P. M., to 11th of May, at 10 A. M.

J. S. LADEAU, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1 ON Mobile and Montgomery Bonds and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

CAIRO CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK —400 SHARES. The property comprises the whole of the City of Cairo, Illinois, with all improvements thereon, &c. Par value of each share $100, will be sold very low to close an estate. Apply to WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 5 Willett-st.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Administrator.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BONDS AND STOCK AND PASTE Board Company, Metropolitan and Newark Railroad Company, Lake Erie, Indianapolis and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds; Dayton and Western, Dayton and Michigan. Highest market price paid by

WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

PHILLIPSBURG COAL, IRON AND OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Western Hotel, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF LAKE SUPERIOR and Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1 next, will, upon presentation at our office, be cashed in gold, less interest.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now
DRAWS INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BATHBONE Oil Company has declared this day an interest dividend of Seven Cents a share, payable May 5, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed April 30, and reopened May 6.

W. L. JERMINE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 24th April, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JOHN B. KEARNY, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BEUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. & GRAND-ST. FERRY R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on and after this date.

E. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 WANTED—PART AT ONCE—In a bona fide, permanent and good-paying enterprise, already started; unlimited security and a profitable interest guaranteed. Full and satisfactory particulars at, or address R., No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TEA AND grocery; good corner, up town, with four years' lease; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 442 8th-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—FROM NO. 5½ PINE-ST. TO No. 12 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.
PHELPS, FALLON, & CO.,
No. 12 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET PAPER.
A new and pretty, tin and under carpet, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

ARE YOU INSURED?
Insurance effected at the lowest rates.
W. W. LYON, Insurance Agent and Notary Public,
No. 51 Avenue D, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 22 4TH-av., for excellent situations ready, all expert cooks, waiters, chambermaids, laundresses, chambermaids, coachmen, all kinds; girls of all descriptions and nations suited immediately. Come and come off.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING SITUATIONS can be suited immediately at BEDELL'S Intelligence office, No. 68 West 23d-st., and 261-st.; both Protestant and Catholic for City or country.

WANTED—A STEADY PROTESTANT WOMAN to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; references required. Apply at No. 102 East 27th-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN child, about 12 years of age, in a law office. Address G. C. R., Box No. 119 Times Office, giving age, handwriting, &c.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS to call on article which is light and portable, and pay a good profit. Address for five weeks G. W. E., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, who understands his business. Apply at French's Hotel, between 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK in a gentleman's family; assistance given in kitchen. Apply at office, No. 41 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable young women; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waiting; the other as chambermaid, the assist with the washing and iron; fine, or waitress; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 1st-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman; is thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 27 East 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands French, English and German cooking; also baking of all kinds; no objection to take the entire charge of the kitchen and to go a short distance into the country; both City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable young woman; has had the best of City references; is a good pastry cook; would assist in the washing of a small private family; would prefer a place in Brooklyn; is willing to go out of the City; has been last place. Call for two days at No. 149 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; no objection to assist with sewing; has the best of City references; seven years from one place. Can be seen at No. 221 West 27th-st., three doors from 8th-ave., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as dressmaker; understands all kinds of ladies' linen and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly perfect in cutting; has the best of references. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.; come through the hall to the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and lady's maid; would assist at chambermaid; is a children's nurse; can fit and fit, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; dresses hair; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; American or English family; where there are no other servants. Call at No. 245 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpect

The New-York Times,

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Gray.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Principal characters by Mlle. Teresa and Mons. Aujac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy at an early hour in the day if possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A public meeting of Conservatives was held in London last night, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool April 21 and Queenstown April 22, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later mail news from Europe than was previously at hand.

CUBA.

The insurgents again appear to be making demonstrations around Cienfuegos. The Revolutionary Party held a Congress at Sibanicon on the 12th ult., at which about thirty representatives were present from all parts of the island. They declared by resolution that they were fighting for separation from Spain and annexation to the United States.

GENERAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL lays before the public this morning his second statement of the public debt. It is compiled in a concise tabular form, and so simply stated that the veriest novice in financial matters may understand it. It will be found in other columns of the TIMES this morning.

Verdicts for the plaintiff have been given in the six suits brought by JAMES KELLY, of New-York, against six insurance companies of Baltimore, to recover the amount of insurance on Barnum's Museum.

A riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., on Sunday night, between whites and negroes, in which one of the former and two of the latter were killed. A white man was also mortally wounded.

Another case of child suicide has occurred in Massachusetts. A boy named FRANK F. CHENEY shot himself because his father requested him to apologize to a school teacher for truancy.

JOHN S. HAYWARD, an old and wealthy citizen, and one of the largest landholders in the State of Illinois, died at his residence in Hillsboro yesterday morning.

JAMES HUNNEWELL, a leading merchant of Boston, who has been identified with the Sandwich Island and California trade over half a century, died on Sunday at the age of seventy years.

Rev. C. L. HUTCHINS, of St. John's Parish, Boston, has accepted a call as assistant in the Cathedral Episcopal Church in Buffalo, N. Y.

The wheat crop in East Tennessee, as well as in other portions of the State, is in splendid condition, and there is every prospect of an immense harvest this year.

A man named MILES, in New-Haven, has just completed the feat of walking 105 hours without sleep.

In the case of Mrs. ROWLAND, who is on trial at Cumberland, Md., charged with having poisoned her husband, a former domestic in the family testified that Mrs. ROWLAND and Mr. WEAVER sought to bribe her to poison Mr. ROWLAND in the Winter of 1867. She refused, but Mrs. ROWLAND made several attempts—four times with arsenic, and once with a pinkish fluid, poured on a piece of meat and bone. The fluid alluded to was shown to have been strychnine. The trial is not concluded.

Senator SUMNER was serenaded in Philadelphia last evening by a Workingmen's Association.

The United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., was opened yesterday afternoon by Chief Justice CHASE. The "iron-clad" test oath being dispensed with, many old citizens of Richmond appeared in the Grand Jury box, for the first time since the war.

General D. S. STANLEY reports that all that has been done to make peace with the Sioux is an entire failure; that they are bent upon war, and that they intend shortly to depredate along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will assemble in St. Louis, Mo., during the present week.

JAS. MADIGAN, the celebrated circus rider, was instantly killed while attempting to throw a double somersault at Paris, Ky., on Wednesday last. He fell and broke his neck. Mr. MADIGAN was a native of Albany, and was the son of Mr. HARRY MADIGAN.

It is stated that when the President discovered that Colonel CROWN could not be installed Governor of New-Mexico without an act of Congress for the relief of his political disabilities, a telegram was sent to General MITCHELL, present Governor, asking if he would hold the office until Colonel CROWN was ready to take it. He promptly replied that he would not hold it a week to accommodate such a man. This rendered necessary the appointment of some one as an ad interim, to keep the place open until the question is settled by the Senate.

A Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says it is believed in well-informed circles that but for the new aspect of the question, occasioned by the rejection of the treaty, a speech would have been made on the Alabama claims in the House of Commons, in defence of the claim, by Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, who was the British Ambassador here some years since.

Captain JOHN BRIDGES, of Maine, superintendent of the crypt at the Capitol, has resigned his position, to take effect June 30. Congress abolished this office at its last session.

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, issued a notice on Saturday that all of the employes of the establishment whose appointments date subsequent to October, 1866, might consider themselves discharged. The hint was taken, and a large number of vacancies were speedily made. As the force is to be reduced considerably, but few new appointments will be made.

A schooner, which cleared from Mobile for the West Indies, was recently overhauled by a Spanish man-of-war off the coast of Cuba, and some arms being found on board, the Spanish authorities decided they were intended to aid the revolutionists, and took the schooner into Havana. The Captain, named JONES, was put in close confinement, and his crew were imprisoned in Moro Castle.

It is stated that the miners in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston met on Saturday evening, reconsidered their previous action, and resolved not to suspend.

Boston is agitated on the license question. The licenses of last year expired on Saturday, and owing to Legislative tampering with the law no new ones were issued. The dealers continue to sell their beverages notwithstanding the State Constable has notified them to desist. This will doubtless make a rich harvest for the lawyers.

The city authorities of Cincinnati are contemplating extending an invitation to their State Legislature to visit that city, and have a good time at the expense of the city tax-payers.

The Committee appointed at the Commercial Convention of Chicago yesterday had an interview with the Joint Canal Committee at Albany. They represented that unless a reduction was soon made in the rate of tollage upon canals in this State, the grain trade would be diverted down the Mississippi to New-Orleans.

A number of oyster sloops were recently seized by the Virginia State officers for taking oysters contrary to State laws, and their owners were fined $200 each by a Magistrate. An appeal was taken, but the Court above has just decided the law constitutional, and directed payment of the fines.

After the 16th inst., it is stated, a Sunday morning train will be run from White River Junction through Concord and Lowell to Boston. A train will also be run from Boston to Concord in the afternoon.

The steamer *St. George*, which struck on Blonde Rock and afterward went ashore, will prove a total loss. Part of her cargo will be saved.

A bold attempt at robbery was made at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street yesterday by three men, who jumped into one of the money wagons of the American Express Company, knocked down the messenger in charge, and started to drive off. A man who saw the transaction, however, seized the horses' heads, and the three men jumped out and ran away. One of them was caught.

The Mumler (spirit photography) investigation was brought to a close yesterday by the discharge of the prisoner, Justice DOWLING deciding that the prosecution had failed to make out a case. This result gave much joy to the spiritualists, who were present at the Court in great numbers.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Aldermen to close Third-avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, this portion of the avenue being in a dangerous condition. The Third-avenue cars will, however, run as usual.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday revoked the licenses of four liquor dealers for violation of the law. No licenses were issued.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon and held a protracted session. Complaint was made against the East River Park as a disorderly place. An ordinance was adopted which forbids the keeping of horses afflicted with the glanders, in built-up portions of cities, towns or villages within the limits of the Metropolitan District. After the transaction of other business of less importance, the Board adjourned until Monday next.

Cotton was in good demand yesterday at full rates. Breadstuffs were more active; common grades of Flour, Spring Wheat, mixed Corn, and Western Oats were much dearer. Provisions were in better request. Pork and Lard closed stronger. Groceries quiet. Freights somewhat brisker.

Transactions at the cattle yards continue moderate. The supply yesterday was scarcely equal to the demand. Consequently, prices continued at about the quotations of last week. Very few sales were made above 16c. ℔ lb., net weight, although, occasionally, a bullock or two were sold at 16½c. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Inferior lots, 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Sheep continue dull at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight, for fair to prime sheep. Choice wooled sheep, 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.; common lots, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb. Lambs, 12c.@16c. ℔ lb., gross weight. There is sufficient activity to enable sellers to dispose of their droves during the week. Prices of swine are lower, and trade is dull. Prime corn-fattened hogs sell slowly at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., live weight; common and inferior lots, 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.; dressed; the best lots sold for 15c. ℔ lb.; common, 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

The Pacific Railroad.

The present week witnesses the completion of the greatest enterprise ever yet undertaken, whether considered in reference to its extent, its cost, or the beneficent results that are to flow from it—a line of railway across the continent and uniting ocean with ocean. Two companies have had this work in hand—the Union Pacific the eastern, and the Central Pacific of California the western portion of it. Its whole length from the Missouri River to the navigable waters of San Francisco is 1,800 miles. It crosses two immense mountain barriers—the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada ranges—one at an elevation of 8,242 feet, and the other at an elevation of 7,042 feet above the sea. Upon such a length of line, 1,200 miles of which are through these great mountain ranges, the obstacles encountered must have been immense. The whole distance, almost, was entirely without inhabitants or cultivation. All the material and force used in the construction had to be transported over the line as it progressed. Yet with all these difficulties this stupendous work has really been executed in about three and a half years. It is by far the greatest marvel in the whole history of civil engineering. Of its whole length, 1,080 miles have been constructed since the 1st day of January, 1866. About 300 miles were completed in each of the years 1866 and 1867. From the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 1st day of May, 1869, a period of 317 working days, 1,150 miles were opened, being at the rate of three and sixtenths miles per day.

The two Companies by their untiring exertions have anticipated, by six years, the time prescribed by Congress for the opening of the line. They have taught our people a new lesson. Previous to the construction of this work, a quarter of a mile a day was considered good progress, even after a road was graded. At such a rate, working from both ends, the progress would have equaled 160 miles annually, and the time required to build the road, after work was commenced, over eleven years. The entire road has been built in a period of a little over four years.

So far, consequently, the two Companies deserve all praise. The value of the six or seven years gained by their courage, energy and lavish expenditure of money, can hardly be estimated. Six years is a long time measured by the results it produces in the United States. In six years 1,000,000 will be added to our population; more than 20,000 miles of railroad will be built; the tonnage of these works, new and old, will be doubled; the wealth of the country will increase in like ratio. A chief means in securing such marvelous results will be the Pacific Railroad. It has already been instrumental, in the construction of a greater mileage than its own length, which, without it, would not have been built. In six years from the present time it will influence the construction of other lines having twice its mileage. In six years a vast population will be found in the interior of the continent, now first rendered accessible, and whose mineral, is likely to fully compensate for any lack of agricultural wealth. In six years, with the railroad, the commerce between eastern Asia and the western slope of our continent will reach fivefold its present magnitude.

Where such results have been secured it is hard to speak but in terms of praise. Matters with which all are familiar have thrown a certain amount of obloquy upon parties engaged in the construction of this great work, particularly the eastern portion of it. They have been accused of having made a great amount of money, and of having studiously kept from the public the process by which it was made and distributed. All these complaints come after success has been fully achieved. If it had been failure instead of success, contempt and censure would have been as free as are envy and censure now. For more than a year after the line was chartered the most urgent appeals were in vain made to the solid men of the country to enlist themselves in it. The uncertain state of affairs, and of the public credit; the excessive liability that might have to be incurred; the doubts that existed as to the practicability of the enterprise, and of its success, should it be completed, far outweighed, in most minds, all the arguments that could be urged in its favor. It was a project which was at the time to be taken up only by parties of sanguine temperament, and willing to hazard a large sum upon a fortunate turn. The result has fully justified their expectations. Since they commenced work, the rebellion, then threatening the very existence of the nation, has been put down. The credit of the Government has appreciated beyond all example. Never in any former period has such progress been made in the construction of railroads, and never has confidence in these works stood higher. Such conditions as these have rendered the enterprise of the Pacific Railroad a splendid success. But for them it would have been a disastrous failure.

With all the enterprise and dash of the parties to this work they were careful of personal responsibility, and for this purpose made use of the Credit Mobilier, about which much has been said, and little known. They found in this Company, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, a convenient *go-between*. This Company, therefore, became the contractor for the Eastern section of the road. The interest in the two Companies—the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier—was identical, the stockholders in the former being stockholders in the latter, and the real recipients of all the profits made. As things have turned out, it would undoubtedly have been a wiser and more creditable course to have avoided such an involved mode of proceeding; but it was a precaution which most men would be likely to adopt in any undertaking of great hazard, and of doubtful profit. But, however this may be, no one that we know of has suffered by the arrangements made whereby the work of construction was carried on, or has from this reason any just cause for complaint.

The whole charge against either Company in which the public is now interested, is that the road has been very imperfectly constructed, while the Companies have made a great deal of money. This is a matter in which the Government has had, at all times, ample means of self-protection. The law required a *first-class* road. The Government might have withheld its subsidies till such a road was built. But the Companies could not proceed without such subsidy, which was, in fact, the basis to give credit to their own bonds. No road, when it is opened, is ever a *first-class* work. It can only be made such by using it for the transportation of all kinds of materials for buildings, bridges, ballasting, &c. A road half-built must precede the perfect work. While such is the fact, there is probably no doubt that the Pacific Railroad is a much better road than the average of lines when they come from the hands of the contractor. There are many reasons why this should be so. The road, for almost its entire distance, traverses a resinless country, the soil of which, disintegrated sandstone, makes a perfect road-bed. The road is ballasted when the rail is laid. There are only a very few bridges on the line. Taking its whole length it is a remarkably favorable one, although very heavy work had to be encountered in crossing the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, and in descending the Wasatch Mountains into the Salt Lake Valley. The amount of work remaining to be done to render this a first-class work is very small compared with other roads, however large it may be in the aggregate. There is no good reason, therefore, to censure the Companies for the present conditions of their works. The *first-class* road will come as soon as it can be built. Nor is there any reason for believing that the Companies are not as anxious to complete, as they were to prosecute, their enterprises. Their profits depend mainly upon this, as such profits consist chiefly in stock, which is valuable or worthless as the roads shall be well or ill constructed. Nor have we any reason to doubt their possession of ample means for this purpose. If, therefore, the nation gets what is contracted for—a first-class work, certainly no one has any good ground of complaint. Government may have given too liberal a subsidy. This is very probable; but it is now too late to take advantage of such charge. It made the bargain with its eyes open, and should now stand to it. But it should see that the Companies come up rigidly and squarely to their contract. In such an event the advantage will be found to be altogether on the side of the former. It gets the road six years sooner than the time exacted. The Companies have made enormous sacrifices to secure such a result, reducing thereby their profits within moderate limits, which still depend largely upon the financial success of the great enterprise, the rapidity of whose construction is a marvel, only to be exceeded, we trust and believe, in the grand social, commercial and financial results that are to follow.

Territorial Offices.

The Alta *Californian* has a very excellent article in condemnation of the practice which has grown up at Washington, of filling all the offices of our Territories, from Governor down, with the political "lame ducks" of the older States. Men who have been rejected by the people of Ohio, or New-York, or other Eastern States, are consoled for their failures at home by being made Governors or Secretaries or Judges in some of the Western Territories. They go to their new places of official labor with no interest in their work, and not the slightest intention of identifying their fortunes with the new regions to which they have been assigned but merely to recruit their political fortunes, and put themselves in the path of promotion, by going to Washington as delegates, or as Senators whenever they can succeed in converting their new dominions into States. As a general thing, the offices in these new Territories are filled in this way—by the broken-down and discarded politicians of the old States. It is very justly urged that this is a very great injustice, and that the practice ought to be reformed. The Territorial offices ought to be filled from among the people of the Territories—those who have lived long enough in them to understand their interests and their wants, and who have been pioneers in the work of carrying civilization and free institutions into these remote and isolated regions. There is great force in this representation. One of the earliest of General GRANT's announcements in the matter of appointments was that the offices of a Territory would be filled from the people of the Territory: but it does not seem to have been rigidly adhered to. It is a good rule, and ought to have been strictly carried out.

The Manufacturers' Remedy—Reduced Wages or Tariff Reform?

The decline in the value of breadstuffs is adduced by the *Financial Chronicle* as one of the immediate causes of the depression which has overtaken the general trade of the country. Collections at the West are made slowly and with difficulty; for with lower prices for his products the farmer finds himself unexpectedly crippled in his capacity to pay what he owes, or to maintain the scale of expenditures to which a long period of high prices has accustomed him. The Western merchant, therefore, is not in a position to meet the claims of his Eastern creditors, or to buy goods to an extent corresponding with their recent importations. With prices and demand both reduced, some branches of trade and manufacture are carried on at a loss; and as the Western market enters largely into the calculations of merchant and manufacturer, the *Chronicle* thinks that the latter "must soon be compelled to seek compensation in a reduction of the price of labor, or of raw materials, or of both."

"The cost of the main element of subsistence has declined nearly one-half; fuel has fallen in nearly an equal proportion; clothing is rapidly cheapening, and the prospects of the Southern crops encourage the hope of a cotton yield which will give fresh impulse to this tendency; and although animal food still remains high, yet the reduced profits upon grain growing will naturally direct attention to cattle farming, and increase our supply of pork and beef. Thus it will be seen that the return of breadstuffs to comparatively low prices leads the way to a general reduction in the value of all domestic products embraced in the costs of living. Under these circumstances, the manufacturers will be backed by natural causes in their efforts to secure a reduction of wages; and the attempt, when made, can hardly fail to be successful."

The circumstances here stated are certainly a good reason for deprecating any combined movement of labor for yet higher wages. Neither the prices of commodities nor the condition of trade can be appealed to in justification of strikes during the present year. With the prices of products tending downward, and with nearly all forms of business seriously depressed, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that further advances of wages can now be obtained. Any extensive attempt to enforce advances by suspending labor will but add to the embarrassments of those who already suffer severely from the reaction now going on.

On the other hand, the proposal to compensate the manufacturer by a reduction of the cost of labor is cruel and unjust. The advance obtained by the latter has at best fallen short of the increased cost of living, and, we may add, the increased profits of employers. Mr. WELLS has demonstrated that in this respect labor has been inadequately repaid for the additional burdens which have been fastened upon it. Not only has the advance of wages failed to equal in proportion the advance in the expense of living, but it has uniformly occurred so long afterward that the general result has been unfavorable to the workingman. To make the operative, who was the last to share the influence of manufacturing prosperity, the first to pay the penalty of depression, would be the height of injustice. Against any proposition of this nature, the working people may well combine.

Undoubtedly the manufacturers are entitled to relief. The capital engaged in the production of goods now sold at a loss, will naturally seek some improvement in its conditions, or it will suspend operations. But it will have no right to make war upon labor, or to take advantage of its necessities, until other methods of cheapening the cost of production shall have been exhausted. A not inconsiderable point was gained when internal taxation was abolished. Much greater relief may be obtained, however, by a revision of the tariff that shall exempt from duty all raw materials imported for use in manufactures, or which in any way enter into the cost of manufacturing industry. The present tariff is, as hostile to the manufacturers, as a class, as to the interests of the great body of the people; and its amendment to an extent that shall render the admission of all raw materials absolutely free, should be the earliest, as it would be the most effectual means of bettering the manufacturers' position.

The imposition of Customs duties upon coal, lumber, and the hundred articles which enter into manufacturing industry, is, in every sense, a blunder and a wrong. Economically speaking, it is an absurdity, since by increasing the cost of production the capacity for competition is necessarily lessened. We "protect" domestic industry by taxing the products of foreign enterprise, and we tax that which we pretend to "protect" by obstructing the admission of raw materials that are essential to it! The consumer, of course, ultimately repays all the taxation, with the cost of the various intermediate agencies which it entails; but the effect of a tariff like the present nevertheless is to damage many forms of manufacture, and in some industries, as that of shipbuilding, to produce stagnation and ruin.

Tariff reform, then, is a work which appeals to none more sensibly than to the general class of manufacturers and to other industrial employers who suffer from the prevailing depression. Those whom the tariff in its present shape really benefits are insignificant in number, and, by comparison, in the interests they represent. There are monopolies like that of the iron manufacture, which are enabled by the tariff to realize enormous profits, and to realize them in a manner which costs the country infinitely more than the industry is worth. But, as a rule, the tariff, by its duties on raw materials, injures the domestic industry which it is supposed to protect.

The operatives of the country may see in the suggestion of the *Financial Chronicle* the fate that is in store for them if the monopolists succeed in maintaining the tariff as it is. The *Chronicle*, we believe, has nothing in common with the high-flown protectionists; but its allusion to the probability of a reduction in the rate of wages is dictated by observation of the facts surrounding the manufacturers' position, and should awaken the working class to their true interest in the impending contest between the tariff reformers and the monopolists. The latter, at their late meeting in Philadelphia, declared that their main reliance must be upon the working population, who, as the heaviest sufferers from the present system of taxation, are most directly concerned in the changes which the Reform League proposes to accomplish.

Statesmanship Made Easy.

The Washington correspondents, to whom the whole world owes so much, are putting the various great statesmen with whom they have "interviewed," and whose "conversations" they report, under special obligations of gratitude. If any modern statesman—say, for example, Senator SUMNER or Senator SPRAGUE—wishes to make public his ideas, he has only to call in or let in a Press correspondent, and begin to "converse." And the great advantage of this arrangement is just here: if the "interview" so reported is a fortunate one, and the statesman's "ideas" are received favorably by the public, all is well; on the other hand, if they prove to be unsafe or unpopular, the statesman has only to disown the report, and announce that he was "misunderstood" or "misrepresented." This sort of political "table-talk" is one of the great improvements which we have made on the old style of American politics, where a Congressman, for example, was in the habit of putting his public opinions on record officially in Congress, and so became responsible for them. There is one drawback, however, to the usefulness of the "interview" correspondents, namely, that they rarely fail to render the great man to whom they play the Boswell rather more conceited, consequential, arrogant or absurd, as the case may be, than he is in his more formal public conduct and speeches.

The Alabama Claims.

How far the London Press is a fair and fit exponent of British sentiment on international questions in general, and the *Alabama* question in particular, has now come to be an important consideration. We have had a brief summary of its comments on Mr. SUMNER's speech, and they seem to contain an unpleasant mixture of irony and indignation. But they are, withal, singularly and persistently unjust in their misrepresentations of American sentiment. The London *Times* declares that America "wants something more than reparation, namely, contrition and public humiliation"—whereas we want nothing of the sort. We want reparation pure and simple; but no Convention has yet offered us reparation, since a doubtful arbitration of an injury is clearly no reparation of it. The United States asks no "contrition and public humiliation" but only—to repeat the words which we used a few days ago—"reparation on the ground that a principle of international law has been violated on the part of England."

So, too, the *Standard*'s theory that "America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the *Alabama* claims short of England's surrender at discretion to submit to any punishment the Senate in its supremacy over the world may choose to inflict," is ridiculous in a paper pretending to candid comment, and more misleading to its readers than anything it ever told them during the civil war regarding the probable success of the rebellion. True it is that the great majority of Americans, tired of the *Alabama* dispute, are for sacrificing up the account, and letting it stand for the present—it being, probably, a pretty good investment of capital. But why do they take this ground? Because they are disgusted at finding that, after three years of talk and promise, the only concession which the English Government could consent to make was to leave the question whether or not the immediate *Alabama* claims should ever be paid at all, to a referee, whose decision, whether affirmative or negative, was to be final.

The treaty which embodied this truly remarkable "concession" was rejected with contempt by the Senate. But we say now, as we have often said before, that the American people have just cause of indignant complaint against the management of these negotiations on the British side. The only means through which they could ever feel the British pulse, consisted of the British Press, Parliament and public meetings. Now, these organs of national sentiment have always given the American public reason to suppose that the *Alabama* claims would be paid; and that, while the question of "negotiation" was, in British opinion, disconnected with that of the *Alabama* case proper, and accordingly could not be introduced into an action sounding in damages, yet that the claims *per se* were just, and would be liquidated. The London *Times*, which now so bitterly upbraids American sentiment as it professes to understand it, only lately intimated that the *Alabama* claims would probably be paid, as a matter of course.

And, nevertheless, after all this parade of promise and profession of intimation on the part of the British Press, Parliament and public, when it came to the practical question of treaty-drawing, not a single one of these ideas of payment which had so long been invitingly held out before the "American cousins," was incorporated into the protocol. To represent the rejection of that Convention as having a *belligerent* meaning is gratuitous. America has not been so pacific in feeling for eight years as to-day; only, the people who believe they have a good and perfect claim in the *Alabama* affair do not propose to *risk* it in any such way as the English Government proposes. Rather than do this, they will wait until a better time for collecting their claim presents itself. That is the whole of the mystery on which the English Press make comments so wide of the real mark. However, if the voice of the English Press is no nearer in harmony with that of the English Government now than it was when the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was drawn, it can have little bearing on the real settlement of the question.

Cheap City Cabs.

We read in our report from Albany that the bill to incorporate the Hansom Cab Company for the City of New-York has passed the State Senate, two City Senators, BRADLEY and TWEED, and the inevitable WILLIAMS, of Cayuga, only voting against it. Unless we are mistaken, it has already passed the Assembly. We presume Governor HOFFMAN will not veto it, as he neither owns a livery stable nor is owned by the Ring; so there is a fair prospect that we may in due time have the benefit of these convenient and rapid vehicles, we hope at a reasonably cheap rate, for locomotion through the streets. In London they have nearly driven all other kinds of cabs out of use, especially for business purposes or for the accommodation of single passengers. There is no reason why they should not come into equally general use here.

The four-wheeled cabs, drawn by a single horse, are coming rapidly into favor, and certain parts of the town are already pretty well supplied with them. The Hansoms will be even more popular, as they are lighter, and having but two wheels, can more easily and rapidly make their way through the throng of omnibuses and other vehicles in the crowded streets, and can be more easily entered and left. We hope the proprietors will not make the mistake, which some of the single-horse four-wheel cabs are falling into, of putting their charges quite as high as those of the heavy two-horse coaches which they sought to supersede. We know nothing of the details of the bill in question, but the Company which may be formed under it can, if it chooses, contribute very greatly to the public convenience and at the same time make a fortune.

MINOR TOPICS.

The way our troops are "civilizing off the face of the earth" the Alaska Indians, rather beats anything in our previous history. Both our army and navy have gone at them this time, and they have gloriously "destroyed various villages and stockaded forts" of the ancient inhabitants,—of the poor little stumpy troglodytes who have owned the snow-clad region and lived on its fish ever since the days of Noah. We are told that in this case it was thought better to destroy the huts than to execute the people, as they place little value upon their lives, but will suffer dreadfully for want of shelter. This is altogether shocking. It is about time now for General GRANT to do what he threatened some time ago,—withdraw our troops from Alaska altogether, if they cannot govern it without killing off the few icy-fingered Eskes who give life and diversity to its vast snow-covered solitudes.

The deep and wide-felt regret at the death of our friend and associate, Mr. C. B. SEYMOUR, was displayed in the columns of all the journals of the City yesterday. The appreciative and friendly memorials by his fellow-journalists show the esteem in which he was held by the editorial profession, and show that the estimable and attractive qualities of his life and character made as marked an impression as his ability as a writer. He will always be remembered, and will long be missed, in journalistic circles, as a gentleman of cultivation and polish, as a critic just and genial, and as a friend steadfast, warm and generous. As the *Post* says: "The list of friends who unaffectedly deplore his loss includes almost every man connected with the Press of New-York."

The Russian Minister, M. DE STOECKL, has been recalled. He will probably be promoted for his negotiations in regard to the Alaska purchase.

MUMLER was yesterday discharged, and the case against him dismissed. Beside the plea of counsel, the accused spoke in his own defence, and claimed that he had the power of photographing spirit forms. Certainly it was shown by abundant evidence during the examination that other photographers could, by mechanical means, produce the same sort of shadowy figures that MUMLER attributed to spiritual agency; and if he was not guilty of false pretences for fraudulent purposes, he must be considered as the only real genuine original spiritualistic Jacobs.

We desire the coal miners of Pennsylvania to be properly paid for their labor; but we must have coal for next Winter, and it is important that the people should have it at a reasonable price. It will not do, therefore, to have the mining and moving of coal stopped because of the strike among the miners, which may last for several months. There will arrive at this port, within the coming Summer, two or three hundred thousand European emigrants, many thousands of whom might be got to work at the coal mines for a reasonable remuneration. In some way or other the work should go on—upon no account should it be stopped. We can't possibly afford to pay more for coal next Winter than has been demanded during the Winter which is past.

The regulations which the new Naval Officer of the Port has established for the guidance of employes are excellent, or will be, if enforced. "In the transaction of public business," says Gen. MERRITT, "no favoritism or undue preference will be shown," and prompt investigation will be instituted in regard to all complaints, and in regard to any errors or irregularities. Furthermore, he says:

"Any collusion with importers, their agents or others, by any person connected with this office, whereby the revenue may be defrauded or its collection endangered, will be cause for immediate removal and such other punishment as is provided by law. Any offer of consideration to any deputy or clerk by any importer, agent or broker, to influence his official action, will be promptly reported to the Naval Officer or his Special Deputy."

When Collector GRINNELL entered upon his duties at the Custom-house, a few weeks ago, and gave similar instructions to his subordinates, we begged him to see that they were enforced. We can but express the same desire in regard to Gen. MERRITT.

Our divorce brokers will find themselves somewhat disturbed in the pursuit of their avocation by the changes made in the laws of Indiana,—where they have heretofore found exceptional facilities for carrying on operations. Our correspondent says that under the new law, it is impossible for parties not living in the State to obtain "Indiana divorces" by merely paying a liberal fee to some unscrupulous lawyer; and though the changes are not so great as they might have been, they are sufficient to put a stop to the manœuvres which have heretofore disgraced the State. It is now required that persons filing applications for divorce shall have been *bona fide* residents of the State for one year preceding the filing of the application, and for ninety days *bona fide* residents of the county. It furthermore makes it a felony for any person to make false representations in procuring a divorce, prescribes confinement in the Penitentiary as a penalty, and applies the operation of the act to any attorney who shall lend his assistance in procuring a divorce through fraudulent means.

The Legislature has passed a much-needed law regulating the sale of drugs. It prohibits any person preparing any medical prescription in a drug store unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy. The bill provides heavy penalties for its violation, and in certain cases it punishes with great severity. We hope that it will be enforced in this City, in order to put a stop to the injurious and frequently fatal results from the sale of drugs by ignorant or incompetent parties.

The most riotous place in this country is the Sing Sing Penitentiary. We don't know how many outbreaks have taken place there within a year past, and as for the number of cases in which prisoners have escaped, we have no means of computation. At the same time we hear of all sorts of cruel punishments by inhuman keepers and in these the public only take an interest when the death of some victim has been the result. Governor HOFFMAN is a native of Sing Sing, and ought to be thoroughly posted about things in that locality. We call upon him and upon the Legislature to find some remedy for the anarchy that constantly prevails within the prison walls.

A correspondent who seems anxious to tell something new about GRANT's interview with LEE, says they did not talk about Virginia politics or the plan of civil reconstruction for the State, but about the weather, and such things. As several hundred thousand people must have given General GRANT their views about the weather lately, it is strange that he should have sought LEE's ideas about it. It is true that if LEE could have foretold the shocking weather of the three first days of May, it would have been worth while for the President to listen to his predictions; but we can't believe GRANT got this information, or he would have telegraphed it to this City for the benefit of the newspapers. We can't believe they talked about the weather of last month, for neither of them could give the other any new ideas on that point. It is most probable that if the weather was discussed, it was with the view of revising last year's almanac.

"The Paterson *Guardian* says the murderer SUTTON, under sentence of death in Hackensack, seems to have no fear of the gallows, but expresses himself ready to be led to the scaffold. The Sheriff, to avoid the confusion and excitement of the scene, *will hang the prisoner in his cell, so that all rights of the execution of a gaping public will be avoided.*"

It is refreshing to find one Sheriff who knows his duty and is disposed to perform it, in spite of the eager cravings of a mob to whom the sight of a hanging offers irresistible attractions. The scenes almost always witnessed at executions, which, while professing to be private, are really public, are absolutely revolting and disgraceful to the officials who allow them to take place. It is time a thorough reform was effected in this matter, and we are glad to see a prospect that it will be commenced, though we should hardly have looked for it first in New-Jersey.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CASTE" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Caste," enacted at the Broadway Theatre, almost two years ago, was represented at Wallack's Theatre last evening with very great success. Mr. CHARLES FISHER was *George d'Alroy*, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE was *Captain Hawtree*, Mr. J. H. STODDART was *Eccles*, and Mr. A. W. YOUNG was *Sam Gerridge*, while *Esther Eccles* was embodied by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, *Polly Eccles* by Miss EFFIE GERMON, and *The Marquise* by Miss EMILY MESTAYER. All the orders were called before the curtain at the close of the performance. "Caste" will be repeated until further notice, and can therefore await a detailed reference.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A change of performance is announced at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. To-night, to-morrow and Thursday evenings, "Le Mariage aux Lanternes," with Miles. TOSTEE and IRMA in the cast, and "Monsieur Choufleuri," will be enacted.

WASHINGTON.

General B. F. Loan's Visit to the President—Misrepresentations of His Character and Report—Steamship Reserves and the Postal Service—The Reward for Arrest of the Assassination Conspirators.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

Most shameful and malicious misrepresentations of the interview between the President and General Lan have been made in two of the New-York and in some other papers. It was stated in the TIMES of Sunday and again to-day that the interview was brief, and that the conversation was entirely personal. This was strictly true. The statements to the effect that Senators and Members were turned out of the President's room to admit General Lan, or that there was any consultation on reconstruction matters, are pure fabrications. The only person with the President when General Lan was announced was Mr. MOTLEY, who proposed to retire and return at some other time, but the President requested him to stay. General Lan then entered, accompanied by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. TAGGART, of Baltimore, who, after being presented, took a seat on one side, and conversation ensued between the President, Mr. MOTLEY and General Lan. They talked about the weather, about the crops in Virginia, about a railroad which General Lan is interested in, and possibly one or two other personal matters. At the end of fifteen or twenty minutes General Lan and his friends withdrew. Not a word was said about reconstruction, and the call was entirely one of courtesy. General Lan feels much annoyed at these misrepresentations, as he does not propose to take any part in politics in Virginia, and has no personal opinions or suggestions to intrude upon the President or any one else.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. WEBB appeared before the Postmaster-General to-day in behalf of several steamship interests of New-York and Boston, and submitted a proposition for a contract to be based upon the bill which received the approval of the Senate Post Office Committee last Winter, which involves a regular service of four departures per week of American steamships, viz.: Two from New-York, one from Boston and one from Philadelphia or Baltimore. The consideration is the sea and foreign inland postages; the time in which the Postmaster-General was authorized to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company having expired, that interest with the others named in the Senate bill last Winter join in this proposition for a contract for two years, with the privilege of fifteen, on the basis of that bill. If the proposition should be accepted, the North American Steam Navigation Company, immediately represented by Mr. WEBB, which proposes to take the Antwerp business, would be ready for immediate service. The Postmaster-General heard the proposition with close attention, and has promised it early consideration.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

A suit was brought some months ago in the Equity Court in this District against the corporation of Washington, by the late Colonel BAKER and others, to compel a distribution of the award of twenty thousand dollars, offered by the city for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. Judge OLIN dismissed the bill, and an appeal is now taken to the Court in General Term. Several important questions are involved in this suit, among others the power of a corporation to offer a reward for such a purpose, and the right of officers of the Government to share in rewards for the execution of their duty.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS.

All the national banks this side of Colorado, save sixteen, have responded to the call of the Comptroller for a report of their condition on the 17th of April last. The reports in the main exhibit a healthy condition. A second notice was to-day sent to the delinquent banks.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was to-day appointed to perform the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs temporarily, while General PARKER is in New-York. A large number of civilians who have been waiting here for several weeks in the hope of achieving appointments as Superintendents and Agents of the Indians have finally left, having come to the conclusion that the bulk of these appointments will be filled by the detail of army officers now waiting orders, who were thrown out of employment by the recent consolidation, but who are nevertheless a charge upon the Government whether employed or not.

CONTRACTS FOR CLOTHING.

The contract for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard with 50,000 yards of blue flannel has been awarded to WM. MATTHEWS, of New-York, at 89 7-10 cents per yard. He has also been awarded the contract for 30,000 pairs of woolen socks at 69 9-10 cents per pair. JOHN FREEMAN, of New-Jersey, has been given the contract to furnish 10,000 pairs of calf shoes at $2 85 per pair.

THE DYER COURT MARTIAL.

The Dyer Court Martial met this morning for the purpose of hearing the arguments of counsel in the case, but the counsel agreed to submit it without argument, and the Court at once went into secret session to make up their finding. It is believed a verdict will be found and rendered by Wednesday. The case has occupied nearly seven months.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

Among the New-York arrivals here to-day are Collector GRINNELL, W. H. WEBB, Esq., and R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a further reduction of the clerical force of the Department. The falling off of the work in the Register's Office necessitates a further reduction in that bureau of some twenty female and a number of male clerks.

SILVER WEDDING.

Representative HENRY L. DAWES and Mrs. DAWES celebrate their silver wedding this evening at Pittsfield, Mass.

THE RICHMOND COURTS.

Chief Justice CHASE left here this morning for Richmond, where he will hold Court during the week. Thence he goes to Raleigh and Charleston for the same purpose.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DISPATCHES FROM ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Rear-Admiral T. T. CRAVEN, dated Mare Island, March 31, inclosing reports from Commander MEADE, of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, of his operations in Alaska, where that vessel has been stationed for several months. Among the reports is one relating to the destruction of certain villages and stockaded forts belonging to the Kake Indians, as punishment for the murder of two American tradesmen—LUDWIG MAGER and WILLIAM WALKER. These two men left Sitka on a trading expedition in December last, and were killed in revenge for a native killed by a United States soldier. Major-General DAVIS, his Chief of Staff, Captain McENTYE, and seventeen soldiers accompanied the expedition. The *Saginaw* arrived at Saginaw Bay on the 14th of February, and destroyed a settlement on Kea Island, leaving but one house belonging to an Indian woman who had on several occasions aided the whites by acts of friendship. On the 16th, destroyed the villages on Kuplanoff Island; on the next day salmon fisheries and two stockaded forts at Security Bay. One town, three villages, consisting of about thirty-five houses, eight canoes and two forts were destroyed in all. It was believed that the burning of the villages would be a far greater punishment than the arrest and execution of the murderers, as the Indians in that region are said to place little value on life, and frequently compound for a murder with a few blankets, in their wars with each other. The houses cannot be replaced without great labor and time. The Kekows or Kakes have long been notorious as a bad tribe, and their murder of Mr. KERBY, United States Collector, and the crew of the *Royal Charlie*, had never been avenged. The Indians had abandoned their settlements on the approach of the *Saginaw*. Commander MEADE reports that while on the expedition he entered a bay on the southwest end of Kow Island, which from its resemblance to a harbor, he named "Security Bay," and the southeast "Snug Harbor." The bay is about six and a half miles in extent, with an average depth of ten fathoms to the anchorage, and from nine to three fathoms elsewhere. Commander MEADE considers it the best rendezvous possible for a working fleet, superior to Sitka, and a better site for a military post than Kasakanoff. It has never before been entered by a vessel of war. The Hudson's Bay Company steamers have long resorted to it, and are well aware of its advantages. There were also discovered fresh lakes of coal at Kootznahoo, one seam being five feet wide. It can be worked only at low water. It is believed that Kootznahoo is a vast field of coal. Owing to its resinous quality the coal is considered dangerous on shipboard, and great care has to be exercised with it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Government will not reply to General ROSECRANS respecting his recent recommendations on the subject of Mexican affairs, which there is official authority for stating do not include the purchase of the State of Sonora or any other territory, the Mexican Government being opposed to further cessions to any foreign Power. Whatever the Administration may have to say will be through our new Minister, Mr. NELSON, who will soon leave this country for Havana, from which city he will be conveyed to Vera Cruz in a United States ship-of-war. It is expected he will reach Mexico before June.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following Supervisors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: PARKER W. PERRY for the District of North and South Carolina, vice General BENNETT, and S. J. CONKLIN, for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, vice C. E. CHENOY.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed GILES B. OVERTON, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Utah Land District; DANIEL J. VAUGHN Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., and Captain DANIEL AMMEN Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron GEROLT being on the eve of departure for Prussia, on leave of absence, took an informal leave of the Secretary of State to-day. He has continuously represented that Government at Washington, D. C., for twenty years.

THE RUMORED VISIT TO SAN DOMINGO.

General BANKS reiterates the statement that no members of the Committee on Foreign Relations will officially visit San Domingo, no authority having been granted, and that consequently no money has been or can be drawn from the contingent fund for such purpose.

NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

The lawful money reserve of the national banks, in the City of New-York, on the 17th of April, was nearly $64,000,000. The funds available for a reserve exceed the amount required by law $7,000,000.

REGULATIONS IN THE TREASURY BUREAU.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following regulations:

First—From and after this date the office hours for the several bureaus shall be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—All delinquencies in not promptly attending at the morning hour, or not continuously diligently employed during business hours, will be daily reported by those having subordinate charges to the head of the bureau, who, unless satisfied such absence was absolutely necessary, will report the same to the Secretary.

Third—Clerks or officers in the Department are not to give information or advice as to any vacancies that are to be filled.

Fourth—Promotions will be made upon merit only, and upon the evidence furnished by the records of the Department.

Fifth—Employes will be allowed leave of absence not to exceed one month in any fiscal year, and any absence over this allowance, whether authorized or unauthorized, will be without pay. Application for leave of absence must state the date of appointment and number of days the applicant has been absent during the present year.

Sixth—When absence is caused by sickness, a certificate of the attending physician must be furnished, showing the nature of the disease, the daily attendance and amount and extent of the disability caused by such sickness, with the date when first called in and when attendance ceased.

Seventh—Employes are not permitted to visit each other or to receive visits during business hours.

Eighth—Heads of bureaus will submit to the Secretary on the first of each month a statement containing the names of such employes in their offices as have been absent from their duties during the previous month, together with the reasons assigned for such absence.

Ninth—They will also submit to the Secretary by the 8th of each month a statement of the work performed in their offices during the month previous.

Tenth—Neither smoking nor the use of intoxicating liquors during business hours will be tolerated.

Eleventh—Heads of bureaus are charged with the faithful execution of these orders, and they will take proper measures to make them known to all their subordinates.

Twelfth—Violations of any of these rules will be considered sufficient cause for removal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. MARTIN, of Alabama, recently appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, entered upon his duties to-day.

NAVAL.

Commodore PEAUCOCK has been detached from command of the European Squadron and placed on waiting orders. Commander KIRKLAND has been detached from the command of the Wasp and ordered to return to the United States.

Paymaster J. E. BITTENHOUSE has been detached from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard in this city, and ordered to duty as Fleet Paymaster. He will be relieved by Paymaster J. George Harris.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter and Assistant Paymaster H. S. Stanford and George B. Bear have been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard for examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for special duty in regard to the construction of the anchor-type of the *Nantucket*.

Charles B. Seymour.

From the Tribune of yesterday.

Calamity is a common thing, and no human heart can escape from the grief that it engenders. But some forms of calamity are more startling than others, alike in character and in suddenness, and have a deeper and wider scope of affliction. Such a distress—sudden, sharp and bitter—has fallen upon the journalism of our country, and upon a great multitude of personal friends, in the death of Mr. CHARLES B. SEYMOUR, the musical and dramatic editor of the TIMES. Mr. SEYMOUR expired at his residence in Union-square yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, after an illness of five days. His disease was rheumatism of the brain. He was in the fortieth year of his age, having been born at London, England, on the 16th of December, 1829. An Englishman by birth, Mr. SEYMOUR was yet a thorough American in character and feeling. He came to this City in 1849, and his first avocation here was that of teaching. When the NEW-YORK TIMES was started, in 1850, he sent articles to it, at a venture, which attracted immediate attention by the ability and brilliancy so displayed, and was presently engaged on the editorial staff of that paper. His position—which he has occupied ever since, with the fullest credit and the highest honor—was one in which critical faculties of the first order must be continually exercised—one that requires learning, taste, courage, impartiality, sensibility of temperament, and energetic industry that nothing can tire. To say that he filled it superbly—so as to make no pause, and to leave no void in the performance of exacting and incessant duties—is merely to do him simple justice. But it was not his ability alone that commended him to the sincere respect of those sensitive classes whereof he wrote, and that knit him to the hearts of his fellow-workers. His temperament was sweet and his life was gentle. He sympathized to the quick with every manifestation of talent. He took the world with an innocent gaiety of mood that was contagious and delightful. He was a ready and a true friend in time of trouble. He was not afflicted with vanity. He did not want the prerogative of the editor. He was a simple man, who took his part in the everyday work of life, and did his best to make it faithful and worthy. How zealous he was in toil, only those can fully appreciate who have been his associates in the same line of labor. Intense and continuous application to the art of writing had given him that brilliant facility which never degenerates into commonplace. How clear and terse his style was—how delicately the light of his humor played along the silver threads of his thought—there is no need to remind the thousands of readers who have so often enjoyed the musical and dramatic column of the TIMES. There have been days within the last year when his pen has faltered in its work, but that was the inevitable result of enfeebled health. Though seemingly robust, he very often suffered from severe attacks of asthma. The disease that has ended his life found him weakened by one of these attacks, and past the endurance of pain. He will be remembered by many with admiration and by some with love. His rank as a man of letters rests mainly upon his brilliant labors in journalism—labors which, in his as in every kindred case, must grow dimmer and dimmer with each succeeding day. One memorial of him, more permanent in character, remains—in a volume of biography that he wrote for the HARPERS, by whom it was published two or three years ago. It is a book that shows studious research, conscientious thought, rare skill in the delineation of character, and the general excellence of his style. Of incidents in his life there were few that concern the public. He was, we remember, the TIMES correspondent at the Paris Exposition, where his services, as chief of the American Commission, were recognized by the presentation of a medal from the Emperor of the French. From January to July, 1868, he was associated with Mr. THEODORE HOMAN in the New-York Weekly Review, which paper he edited with marked discretion and taste. Some two years since he married, and he leaves a widow and an infant child. Mr. SEYMOUR'S funeral will take place at Grace Church on Wednesday at noon.

The Hale and Fenny Quarrel—Letter from Mr. Hale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in your paper of the 29th of March last, signed HORATIO J. PERRY, seems to require a passing notice from me. A considerable portion of the article is of such a nature as to require no answer, it consisting merely of a characteristic exhibition of the author. I will confine myself to the last paragraph, which seems to comprise the gist of the article in question. My answer, then, shall be entirely confined to that, and I shall let the public records, and the letters written by Mr. PERRY himself, answer his statements. In the first place, he says, "I was accidentally in charge of this mission three years during the war." The official records of the Legation says that Mr. CARL SCHURZ was Minister of the United States to Spain from July 12, 1861, to Dec. 14, 1861, and Mr. KOERNER from Oct. 12, 1862, to Aug. 20, 1864. Mr. PERRY further says:

"This said, what my countrymen have a right to know clearly stated is, that when I took my second commission of Secretary of this Legation in 1867, while I was *confidentially* in charge of the mission during the war, I have had no connection whatever with any contract with the Spanish Government, or any job or work or emolument of any description, proceeding from or done for or with the Spanish Government, directly or indirectly, for telegraphs, for canals, or for any other purpose."

On the 19th of November, 1867, Mr. SEWARD wrote me as follows, viz.:

"Mr. PERRY was Vice-President of the International Telegraphic Company at Madrid, and thus, as it is known, is having had not only officially but intimately associated with Mr. WM. P. SMITH, of New-York, the President of that Company."

On the 13th of May, 1868, Mr. PERRY wrote me as follows, viz.:

"I have had a battle in the House of Deputies about the telegraph scheme, which another claimant wishes to get by reason of a bill in that House. I suppose I have succeeded that much to-day. It will go to the 'Diario de las Sessiones.' The Government has declared against my rival."

Extract from a letter from Mr. PERRY, dated May 20, 1868:

"I confess I am a little surprised, however, at your letter to-day, as I thought I ought to allow the acquired rights of my associates, and yours, standing in my name ever since 1866, when I had no connection with the Government service, to be lost or put in jeopardy, because in 1867 I again became Secretary of this Legation."

Extract from Mr. PERRY'S letter, dated Sept. 3, 1867:

"You were soon after informed of the sale and transfer of all my rights in this business to General SMITH, and my contracts with General SMITH and the International Ocean Telegraph Company were acknowledged before you."

On the 16th of August, 1868, Mr. PERRY, then being Charge d'Affaires, addressed another petition to the Spanish Government in regard to these telegraphic matters; and on the 12th of May, 1866, he addressed a memorial of several pages to the Spanish Cortes, asking that they would suspend giving a grant to any one else but him, until the decision of the Council of State was made known.

The grant made to Mr. PERRY was declared null and void in 1864. Mr. PERRY petitioned for a rehearing, which was granted, and on the 5th day of May, 1866, the royal order, annulling the grant to Mr. PERRY, was corroborated. These facts all appear in the archives of the Spanish Government, and it is deemed that they are a sufficient answer to Mr. PERRY'S assertion, that since

"I took my second commission of Secretary of this Legation in 1867, I have had no connection whatever with any contract with the Spanish Government or any job or work or emolument of any description, proceeding from or done for or with the Spanish Government, directly or indirectly, for telegraphs, for canals, or for any other purpose."

Unfortunately for the truth of history, the glorious achievement of Mr. PERRY, when the Spanish Government could no longer resist, unaided, and he threw the question into court, and stopped the ratification by this Government of what its Ambassador had already signed, does not appear in any other document except this veritable autobiography; and it will behoove the Spanish Government to learn that it was only by the aid of the Secretary of this Legation that their proud old monarchy was saved from degradation, to which its Ambassador had consented.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

MADRID, April 14, 1869.

Mr. Snow's Report on the Union Pacific Railroad—Letter from a Director.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to explain the animus of Director SNOW's report on the Union Pacific Railroad, to which reference has been made in the Press?

Mr. SNOW was appointed Government Director a few weeks before the end of President JOHNSON'S term of office, as we were informed, to reward him for some service rendered to defeat Mr. JOHNSON'S impeachment. While he was on the line of our road, he telegraphed us through a friend that unless we would give him a coal contract out of which he could make a fortune, he would give us "hell" in his report. We replied in effect that we would expend millions of dollars to complete our road perfectly and maintain our rights, but not one dollar more for "blackmail." This conclusion Mr. SNOW, FISK, Judge HOWARD, and the public generally may as well fully understand. Adhering to this conclusion has cost us the expensive litigation of the last two months, and the necessity of removing our general office to Boston; but we have maintained our self-respect, shall join our rails with the Central Pacific at Promontory Summit, and have means out of reach of the New-York Courts to perfect the entire road and pay the July coupons in gold.

C. D. BUSHNELL,
Director Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Guild of the Holy Cross.

The Guild of the Holy Cross, a very High Church Episcopal association, held a service yesterday morning in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, at which a peculiar ritual was observed. The chancel was brilliantly lighted up with gas and wax candles, while the rest of the church was in comparative darkness. On either side of a cross over the altar was a tall wax candle, and two more were on the altar. A printed programme was given to all who attended the services, containing the hymns to be sung and the following:

[Confidential.]

"Catholic worshipers who may attend the private Communion of the Guild of the Holy Cross, are earnestly requested to comply with the well-known Catholic rules, as follows: To bow reverentially at the *Gloria*, and at the Holy Name; to remain kneeling from the Confession through the service, rising to commune, and again at the hymn, 'Faithful Cross,' which takes the place of the '*Gloria in Excelsis*' in the Post Communion Service; and not to leave the church until the altar lights are extinguished, as the Guild have retired."

The organist played a voluntary, and chanting was heard in the distance, and then the vestry door was opened and a procession entered the church, preceded by a little boy carrying a cross; after him came the choir and the clergy, then the officers and fellows of the Guild, wearing long black gowns, and chasubles, some of bright red, others blue, trimmed with white, and gray trimmed with red; a large red cross was conspicuous on the bosom of each. The procession passed down the side aisle and up the middle aisle to the altar, the members of the Guild occupying pews in the body of the church. Portions of the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church, accompanied with Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies, followed; then the Litany was chanted, and the morning prayers, another voluntary was played on the organ, during which a second procession emerged from the vestry, consisting of one little boy carrying the cross and two others with long lighted wax candles, and they were followed by three priests in surpliced vestments of cloth of gold, richly ornamented, and with black berettas on their heads. The priests read the Communion service, the commandments being intoned, and the responses made by the choir. After numerous genuflections had been made before the cross, a book was presented to the chief priest, which he kissed; the priest who presented it then, preceded by the boy with the cross, went to the reading desk and read, or rather chanted, the Epistle of the day, kissing the book at its close. A hymn was then sung.

The same ceremony was then gone through with with another book, and the third priest chanted the Gospel for the day. After this three little boys entered, one bearing the cross, another the candles, and the third the wine and bread, which were deposited on a table at the side of the chancel, after receiving the blessing of the chief priest. The communion service closed with the usual prayers.

A brief sermon was then preached by one of the clergy. After the offertory the prayer of consecration was offered, followed by a hymn, when the sacrament was administered in the following order:

1st. Clergy.	5th. Fellows of Guild, unvested.
2d. Choir.	6th. The Religious.
3d. Officers of Guild.	7th. Men.
4th. Fellows of Guild, vested.	8th. Women.

The services closed with a hymn, in place of "Gloria in Excelsis," and the benediction.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the National Debt—A Decrease of Over Six Millions Since the Last Statement—Official Announcement of Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The following is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of May, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Debt Bearing Gold Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 ₱ ct.	$20,000,000 00	After 15 yrs. from Jan. 1, 1868	$333,333 34	Jan. and July
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ₱ ct.	7,022,000 00	After 10 yrs. from Jan. 1, 1871	117,033 33	Jan. and July
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1861	6 ₱ ct.	18,415,000 00	After Dec. 31, 1880	92,075 00	Jan. and July
Feb. 8, 1861	Oregon War, '61 Bds.	6 ₱ ct.	945,000 00	20 years from July 1, 1861	10,035 00	Jan. and July
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1861	6 ₱ ct.	139,577,400 00	{ At pleasure of Govt'nt after 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '81	2,793,548 00	Jan. and July
Feb. 25, 1862	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	514,771,600 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62	15,443,148 00	May and Nov.
March 3, 1863	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	75,000,000 00	After June 30, 1881	1,500,000 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	5 ₱ ct.	194,067,500 00	{ Red'ble after 10 and payable 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64	1,451,337 50	Mch. and Sept.
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	2,095,000 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	116,475 00	May and Nov.
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	199,998,950 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	5,999,968 50	May and Nov.
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	200,000,000 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	6,000,000 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	520,504,000 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	15,615,120 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	279,021,000 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	7,970,600 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	42,000,000 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	Empty	Jan. and July
Aggregate of Debt bearing Gold Interest			$2,187,492,750 00			
Less amount paid in advance					42,272,921 66	
					2,202,207 00	
Total Accrued Interest					$40,069,155 66	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 3, 1857 and July 3, 1861	Certificates	3 ₱ ct.	$12,240,000 00	On Demand, (interest estimated at 7 months)	$255,000 00	As ify or on Redemption of Certificates
July 28, 1866	Navy Pension Fund	3 ₱ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	420,000 00	January and July.
Aggregate of debt bear'g currency int'st			$27,240,000 00	Accrued Interest	$675,000 00	

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	* Matured.	Allowed Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1867	$300 00
July 1, 1843	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	12,000 00	Jan. 1, 1868	600 00
March 31, 1846	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	96,000 00	July 1, 1868	2,880 00
Sept. 9, 1847	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ₱ ct.	232,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	11,600 00
Prior to 1837	Treasury Notes	Still bears 6 ₱ ct.	194,511 04	At various dates	4,116 22
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 6 ₱ ct.	7,400 00	March 1, 1860	185 00
Dec. 17, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 12 ₱ ct.	600 00	Jan. 1, & March, 1861	18 00
March 3, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ₱ ct.	3,300 00	April and May, 1861	165 00
March 3, 1861	Treasury Notes	5 to 6 ₱ ct.	7,400 00	March 1, 1862	222 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 1 years	10 ₱ ct.	28,700 00	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864	2,870 00
March 3, 1862	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	6 ₱ ct.	367,722 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1868	22,063 32
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 ₱ ct.	12,000 00	Various dates in 1863	720 00
March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ₱ ct.	5,097,000 00	June 15, 1867, and Oct. 15, 1868	305,820 00
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	5, 5 & 6 ₱ ct.	159,510 00	Oct. 15, 1868	7,703 55
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	5 10 ₱ ct.	1,869,000 00	Various dates in 1868	112,720 00
Aggregate of matured debt not presented for payment			$8,701,243 04	Accrued interest	$565,655 75

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outst'g.
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes	$123,013 00
Feb. 25, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	United States Legal-tender Notes	356,041,095 00
July 17	Postal Currency	16,390,000 00
March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	15,307,300 00
March 3, 1863	Gold Certificates of Dep'osit	10,000 00
Total Debt bearing no interest outstanding		$407,721,395 00

Bonds Issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Branches—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Bonds.	Amount Outst'g.	When red. or payble.	Int. Pay'e	Int. Acc'rd not yet paid.	Int. paid by Tr., 2d to date.	Int. re'p'd by Tr., 2d to date.	Int. of Int. due U. S.
U. P., Co., '62, '64, 6 per cent	$25,000,000	30 years fm. date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$619,000 00	$1,313,765 52	$771,013 89	$1,092,708 82
U. P., E. D., '62, '64, 6 per cent	6,303,000	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	126,060 00	945,723 00	252,945 55	252,537 54
Sioux City & P., '62, '64, 6 per cent	1,628,320	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	32,566 40	32,566 70	19 27	65,213 89
Central Pacific, '62, '64, 6 per cent	1,258,000 / 16,641,000	30 yrs. from date / 30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 15.	49,542 27 / 272,650 00	257,003 52 / 554,259 70	72,659 93	2,402,461 87
Cen. Pac. U.P., assigned of Atchison & P. 6 ₱ct.	1,600,000	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	32,000 00	157,600 20	3,600 70	195,317 47
Western Pacific, '62, '64, 6 per cent	320,000	30 yrs. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	6,400 00	27,005 00	.....	43,426 00
Total issued	$54,607,320			$1,139,368 67	$2,316,063 36	$1,350,498 39	$4,052,662 92

Recapitulation.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		Am't outst'ng.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864		$27,022,000 00	
Ten-forty Bonds at 5 per cent., issued under act of March 3, 1864		194,067,500 00	
Bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent		252,077,650 00	
Five-twenties at 6 per cent		1,050,613,050 00	$63,036,783 00 / $46,098,185 33
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.			
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest		12,240,000 00	
Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent. interest		14,000,000 00	420,000 00 / 1,071,700 00
Debt bearing no interest, viz.:			
Demand and legal-tender notes		356,082,945 00	
Postal and fractional currency		32,290,322 00	
Certificates of gold deposited		16,307,395 00	407,721,395 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		8,701,243 00	565,655 75
			$2,098,541,323 04
Total debt, principal outstanding			$2,098,541,323 04
Interest accrued $40,069,155 66, less amount of interest paid in advance, $2,202,207 00			40,069,155 66
Total Debt, principal and interest			$2,138,610,478 70

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin belonging to the Government	$32,091,722 00	
Coin represented by gold certificates of deposit	16,307,395 00	
Currency	7,808,244 07	$56,207,361 07
Amount of Debt less Cash in Treasury		2,082,403,117 63
Amount of Debt, less Cash in Treasury on the 1st ult.		2,098,194,481 74
Decrease of Public Debt during past month		$15,791,364 11

Income Tax in Brooklyn.

The following list of incomes of $10,000 and over, includes the returns of the Seventh Division of the Third Collection District, and those of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions of the Second Collection Districts of Brooklyn:

Armstrong, Ed.	$14,181	Hope, Geo. R.	17,400
Adams, Wm. N.	23,662	Hagan, W.	12,440
Aikman, W. M.	14,942	Hallock, Wm. H.	14,207
Armour, H. O.	29,076	Harter, P. A.	18,105
Aspinwall, D.	20,849	Hill, Ed.	15,000
Ayres, Carlton	22,122	Johnson, Ely	12,000
Arthur, G. D.	11,218	Johnson, Thos.	11,000
Ackerman, Henry	11,218	Kenyon, W. W.	11,000
Adams, Calvin	21,600	Kock, Thos.	14,700
Armstrong, Jas.	10,112	Kissam, R. P.	16,510
Bradley, Lucas	10,112	Kingsley, W.	15,000
Beale, J.	22,024	Kimball, W. P.	15,807
Brasher, W. M.	12,600	Kalbfleisch, Martin	40,824
Bliss, Daniel	18,940	Kalmes, N. C.	20,225
Barnes, Dennis	29,000	Kirby, Ry., Jr.	11,250
Bogert, D.	34,320	Lyles, Ezra	11,867
Beard, Wm.	20,00	Lyon, Wm. H.	22,128
Boylston, N.	44,614	Lloyd, E. L.	10,401
Barker, D.	10,000	Lawrence, J.	10,000
Bartlett, D.	10,000	Lopez, Pedro	14,218
Bailey, J. S.	14,420	Ludlam, Ed.	22,310
Bentley, Jas.	12,719	Libby, W. F.	10,620
Bullock, Jas.	10,076	Lopez, Pedro	14,218
Bryce, R.	28,400	Martin, J. R.	28,322
Bonnisen, G.	10,514	Muller, C. F.	23,770
Christensen, C. T.	14,800	Martin, Dan.	10,812
Cole, Jacob	10,000	Marvin, E.	61,000
Crowell, Edgar W.	18,000	Murphy, Wm.	12,749
Cumskey, Daniel M.	10,321	Marvin, G. H.	20,842
Cook, Jno. C.	11,812	Minturn, T. B.	10,000
Cooper, Obadiah	12,024	Morrison, C. H.	20,000
Curtis, G.	20,070	Morris, L.	25,070
Curtis, G. F.	27,400	Morrow, C. W. L. P.	13,724
Curtis, J. W.	34,000	Monsell, John A.	20,424
Curtis, Georgiana	10,000	Norris, Richard	20,000
Curtis, J.	15,124	Nelson, Wm.	10,000
Caspin, T. R.	22,401	Matthews, Wm.	10,224
Clapp, J. F.	11,320	Murphy, H. O.	15,000
Cary, A.	10,000	Moulton, Geo. S.	67,122
Chapman, Mrs. C.	11,816	Nesbitt, C. F.	11,667
Coffin, A. G.	18,000	Nesbitt, G. F.	15,072
Chase, Jas.	10,000	North, Curtis L.	11,624
Crowell, George	11,621	Nagle, A. D.	37,000
Cannon, Jas.	10,000	Nagle, A.	24,000
Doubleday, Wm. A.	22,800	Pitkin, P. E.	10,000
Durkee, N. H.	10,000	Pettinger, J. H.	11,400
Dodge, R.	18,828	Plimpton, J.	14,124
Davis, A. H.	10,000	Pierson, Thos. Jr.	15,000
Denny, C. A.	24,140	Prosser, Thos.	17,000
Doty, R.	10,000	Pratt, F. M.	22,000
Dwight, Jno. E.	10,070	Ridley, M.	24,420
Hugg

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nothing was done at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday. The lease advertised by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. was not offered; but few persons were present, and the sale was adjourned until to-day.

The principal sales for the next six months will unquestionably be of out-of-town property. Our advertising columns show all of any importance that have yet been announced, and will from time to time inform our readers of all to come that are worth attending.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell three lots and two-story brick building on Fifty-fourth-street, 50x80, formerly United States bonded warehouse, iron shutters and fire-proof; is of great thickness and solidity. Immediately in rear of above, two-story and basement brick building, 45x76, containing two main lines shafting, 125 horse power boiler, 40 horse power engine, brick chimney 120 feet high. Also, two small brick buildings adjoining. Also, two-story and basement frame house and two lots, east side of Union-avenue, between Nassau and Van Cott avenues, Greenpoint, L. I.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 104 West Forty-sixth-street, and the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 209 West Twenty-second-street.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will offer the following property, located at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.: Two handsome residences, with stable and other conveniences complete, on and near Glen-avenue; also, six eligible building sites, commanding superb and extended views, in plots to suit purchasers. Sale will be peremptory.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell fifteen lots of land on the west side of Cole-avenue, twelve lots on the east side of Cole-avenue, and eleven lots of land on the east side of Kingsbridge road, all located at Fordham, N. Y. The property is well located on high ground, where improvements are constantly being made, and is of easy access to this City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Ann-st., w. s., 16 of John J. Astor's estate, 20x30x16x20 ..... $20,000
Ann-st., w. s., lot known as No. 19 of estate of Amy White, 20x22.10 8,000
Broadway, No. 722 140,000
John-st., Nos. 5, 11 and 12, 50x168.10x50.1x161.4 82,000
Broadway, No. 848 34,000
Mercer-st., No. 98 10,000
Broadway, c. s., lot known as No. 46, 50x200.8 1,400
Broadway, c. s., lot known as No. 48, 50x200 1,600
Bleecker-st., n. w. corner of Sheridan-st., 25x97.6 14,000
Christopher-st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 21x50 5,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100x115 27,500
Grand-st., w. s., irregular 4,000
Grand-st., n. s., 67 feet, 25x100 12,000
Greenwich-st., No. 68, 24.10x110.10 ..... Rent.
Lexington-av., w. s., 76 ft. n. of 27th-st., 19x52x90 22,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x97.6 12,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., lot known as No. 54, 25x98.7½ 13,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., lot known as No. 62, 25x98.7½ 13,000
Madison-st., No. 79, 25x100 6,500
Madison-st., e. s., lot known as No. 677 of Rose-gers estate, 25x100 7,000
North William-st., No. 10, 22.3x51.4x30x53.8 8,000
Rivington-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x99.9 8,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 4,100
Thompson-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x100 8,000
4th-st., w. s., 41.6 ft. s. of Barrow-st., 20.6x101.4 16,000
7th-st., s. s., 104.9 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x99.10 6,000
9th-st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of Avenue D, 25x92.11 8,000
10th-st., East, No. 287, 18.9x71 15,500
10th-st., n. s., between 1st and 2d avs., lot known as No. 424 of Stevens estate, 18x94.10 19,000
11th-st., n. s., 212 ft. e. of 6th-av., 99x103.2 40,000
125th-st., n. s., 61.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22.9x92x84 6,000
125th-st., n. s., 252.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25.10x100.8 21,500
20th-st., n. s., lot known as No. 16, 25x98.11 8,150
21st-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92 9,000
21st-st., n. s., 312.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9 18,000
21st-st., n. s., 87.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x98.9 7,000
24th-st., n. s., 212.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.10x98.9 34,000
24th-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x99.9 18,000
26th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 18,000
26th-st., e. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.5 15,000
40th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100 17,000
41st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.6x102x18.6x102.4 28,000
42d-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5 20,000
47th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 15,000
47th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x(half block) 8,000
51st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 12,000
64th-st., n. s., 118.5 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.8x100.5 20,000
64th-st., n. s., 332 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100 22,000
66th-st., 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 22,000
66th-st., n. s., 121.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4 15,000
66th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.4 22,500
66th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.4 10,000
67th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.4 14,500
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 14,400
68th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 8,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 11,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 8,500
68th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100.1x100.5 2,300
68th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.5 2,750
70th-st., n. s., 268 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 7,500
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.5 4,100
74th-st., w. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2 16,000
76th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.11 6,400
100th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11 6,000
117th-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.6x76.7½ 12,000
119th-st., w. s., 143 ft. s. of Avenue A, 100x100.11 12,025
119th-st., n. s., 341 ft. w. of 6th-av., 44x100.11 4,500
119th-st., n. s., 382 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11 2,500
120th-st., e. s., 466.3 ft. s. of Avenue A, 18.9x105.11 4,500
121st-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 4,450
123d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x(½ block) 17,050
125th-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 10,000
127th-st., n. s., 175.5 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14.6x99.11 11,000
128th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 8,700
128th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11 6,000
154th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 111x(½ block 9,000
154th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 64x(½ block 6,000
Avenue B, No. 281, 20x90 3,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 32d-st., 24.6x[illegible] 13,000
1st-av., w. s., 43.10 ft. n. of 122d-st., irregular 15,000
2d-av., n. s., 21.6 ft. s. of 16th-st., 21.6x100 22,000
2d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 21st-st., 25x100 22,000
2d-av., w. s., 24.10 ft. s. of 127th-st., 24.10x100 10,000
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 119th-st., 100.10x100 5,000
4th-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 26th-st., 24.1x100 119,750
6th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100 12,000
7th-av., w. s., 22.1 ft. n. of 54th-st., 18x75 14,400
8th-av., s. e. corner of 43d-st., 20x100 9,000
8th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 126th-st., 25x100 7,000
9th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 17th-st., 25x100.11 12,000
14th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100 32,000
19th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 126th-st., 25x100 7,000
19th-av., e. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x100 12,000
21st-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 126th-st., 25x100 20,000
122d-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 19x100 1,650

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 818, 4 years, per annum 8,000
Grand-st., No. 74, 5 years, per annum 1,100
East Houston-st., Nos. 51, 53 and 55, 5 years, per annum 9,000
Greenwich-st., No. 645, 3 years, per annum 600
Henry-st., No. 26, 3 years, per annum 1,000
Nassau-st., Nos. 70 and 72, 7 years, per annum 12,000
Reade-st., No. 111, 5 years, per annum 1,700
2d-av., No. 173, 4 years, per annum 1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

C. D. BUCK,
REAL ESTATE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
No. 24 Pine-st.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW HAS ORders for the purchase and mortgage of City and country property. C. D. BUCK, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A COLUMbia College lease of lot on 49th-st., near Broadway; rent low; a fine opportunity for parties desiring to build on an improved location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND attic brick house No. 48 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WHARF PROPerty at Brooklyn, consisting of a large plot of ground and pier, with depth of water for larger vessels, convenient to the city, and well adapted to improve for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, tin roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, near the village. Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of many inland cities in the purity of the atmosphere and healthfulness of its air. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant country home.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 67 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR Improved New-York City or Hoboken property—Country seat of 12 acres of ground, with new first-class dwelling-house and kitchen, built in the most modern style; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, poultry-house, &c.; grounds contain choice trees, shrubbery, vines, plants and flowers; two apple orchards in full bearing, pear orchard, grapery of 700 vines, choice strawberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, &c.; garden, &c. High ground, and free from chills, fevers and malaria. Place is but half mile from the Hackensack, N. J., on the road to Paterson. HAIN & HEPPARD, Real Estate Agents, No. 236 Bowery.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF TWENTY acres of land and fine buildings, at Miller's Place, Long Island; situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; price $4,000 cash. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 96 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Poughkeepsie, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at the cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 105 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., a neatly-furnished cottage and lot, (47 feet by 182 feet 60 inches;) a little gem. Inquire of J. P. HOBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 42 Wall-st., Room No. 8, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,
NINE MILES (FORTY MINUTES) FROM CITY HALL,
BY ERIE RAILWAY.
THE
PARK LAND CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
BUILDING PLOTS,
Size to suit, from fifty per City lot up, on easy terms.
Apply at Company's office, at the depot, or of C. BLAKESTON, No. 20 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF VILLA PLACES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Embracing in a tract of about thirty-five acres, gently diversified with commanding views in the most delightful and improved section of the State.

The property is located next south to the celebrated Park Hotel, within fifteen miles of New-York City Hall, and less than one mile from present railroad depot, and half mile from proposed railroad from New-York to Montclair, on the Elizabeth and Paterson-avenue, and also nearly bounded on west by telegraph road.

The contemplated railroad from Newark to Paterson and north goes through the center of this property, and the horse railroad from Newark to Montclair runs through the south boundary.

On the property is a fine, large, well built house, 24 rooms, (9 rooms, 12x16, wide halls, and ornamental Italian marble and embellishings.

Also, about 1,000 feet of fine forest, one acre cultivated asparagus and strawberries and cherry trees, and nearly twelve acres of grapevines, with an excellent spring and ever-flowing brook coursing through a portion of the premises.

The whole tract, embracing buildings, will be sold as a very desirable and investing place, on easy terms, with ample time on portions; title perfect. Further particulars address Box No. 1,000, Post-Office, Montclair, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester county, (35 miles; one hour's ride on Harlem Road from the City,) a beautiful residence with 12 acres of land adjoining, elevated on the highest ground in the vicinity, and commanding a view of nearly several miles on either side.

The house is within the corporate limits of the village, and is one of the ornaments of the town, having a front of about 150 feet on Broadway, and running back at right angles; it is under the highest state of cultivation, and improved by abundance of shade trees of full growth, a fine lawn, &c. The house stands 200 feet from the street, having lawns and walks, with every variety of fruit and other trees in front; it was built by and for the use of the present occupant and owner, with a view only to comfort and durability, having gas throughout. The carriage-houses are ample, at convenient distance, yet shaded from the house by evergreen hedges.

It can be seen and examined at any time. The most liberal terms will be given to a purchaser.

Apply on the premises to the broker need apply.

M. T. FREUDENHEIM.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., a large house, including one elegant mantlepiece, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, green-house, houses for gardener and coachman, Summer-house, choicest fruits, fountains, barrels of rain water, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than cost of buildings.

Also, a charming cottage on the side Park, within ten rods of Long Island Sound, and several other choice lots for sale.

For pictures and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHEERWOOD, or J. & G. A. STAPLES, Bridgeport; G. SPALDING & CO., No. 421 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 42 Liberty-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 38 Chambers-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary Savings Bank, No. 180 Nassau-st.; or A. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 336 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—MOUNT PLEASANT-AV., NEWark, No. 51, (old number,) a splendid property, consisting of a lot, 102x200 feet, fronting on Mount Pleasant-av. and Broad-st.; the house is a double three-story brick, with all the modern improvements, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,200. Apply on the premises, corner Mount Pleasant-av. and Broad-st.; the house is a double three-story brick, with all the modern improvements, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,200. Apply on the premises.

A COTTAGE, VERY COMPLETELY FURnished, Schoodic, (Oyster Bay,) L. I., by Erie Railroad; adjacent to depot and village of Cragville; well supplied with water; four acres of meadow and pasture; of a most healthy and beautiful country. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and cellar, within three minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad, at English Neighborhood, N. J. Rent, $200. Apply to TRUSDELL & CRANE, corner of Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURnished cottage; ten minutes from depot; twelve rooms; kitchen garden made; $400 for six months; $700 per annum. Apply on the premises, corner Centre-st. and Beechwood-st., or to A. S. STERLING, No. 48 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE furnished house within ten minutes walk of the depot; containing 12 rooms, gas, range, &c.; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to A. BRADLEY, No. 32 Water-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FINE COUNtry house, with stable and garden, on the south side of Long Island; good bathing for ladies. For further particulars apply to A. S. JONES, farmer, on the adjoining place, Bay Shore, L. I.

TO LET—AT RAMAPO, ON THE ERIE Railway, 35 miles from the city, a beautifully located Summer residence; house, stable, garden, and farm; moderate. Apply on the premises, or to PIERSONS & CO., No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats at Algerburg, on the Hudson, and vicinity to New-York. Inquire of BALDWIN & IRWIN, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

BLOOMINGDALE—HOUSE, BARN, FIVE acres, on Hudson River, near 1st Sixteenth and Broadway to let. Apply at No. 12 East 14th-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 174 Wall-st.

TO LET—A STYLISH NEW HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, water and gas, rent $300, at Mott Haven; good neighborhood; cheap. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 204 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT for three or four months, at Orange, five minutes walk from depot; garden (with fruit) planted for Summer. Address P., Box 1,382 Post Office, New-York.

RYE, N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, A large double house, within five minutes' walk of depot, with garden, stable and carriage-house; rent $450. Apply to C. PARK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE. The remainder occupied by three adults; rent $25. Inquire at No. 226 East 50th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, second floor of three-story house No. 328 East 103d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A COMMOdious and thoroughly furnished house; grounds and fine stable attached; very desirable location, in easy walk from depot; price reasonable. Inquire of J. J. BEECHER, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 22.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,
COMMODIOUS WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 144 DUANE-ST.

CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—To rent for business purposes until Sept. 1, two very large parlors, partially furnished, and on the first floor of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery Building.

Apply at the rooms from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 204 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum. Also, two other offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 254 Broadway.

DESIRABLE OFFICES—LARGE AND small, $150 to $250, yearly, to let, over Bowery National Bank, Bowery, corner Canal, entrance front Bank office. Apply at PALMER Business College, No. 62 Bowery.

OFFICE TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT office, Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., under Home Insurance Company. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 128 Broadway.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIbrary, parlor and a suite, No. 132 Broadway, to let; fine light, airy rooms; rent low. Apply on the premises, Broadway, D. IRA BAKER, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, separately or together, the new six-story buildings Nos. 22 to 28 Cedar-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, ABOUT 22x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st. near Spring. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STABble to let to a private party, No. 2 West 30th-st. near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELLlighted rooms and basements, 20x80. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 539 East 42d-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 382, 384 and 386 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 386 Greenwich-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 476 and 480 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cedar-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, well-built house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about ten to fifteen miles from the City Hall. Address B. B., Box No. 120 Times Office, stating price and full particulars.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A MODerate-sized house, unfurnished, between 20th and 40th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; rent not to exceed $1,400; must be first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,128 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, IN BROOKLYN OR Jersey City, a small house. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, O., Box No. 159 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.

JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, MONDAY, MAY 10,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.

450 CHOICE LOTS,
FRONTING 2,000 FEET ON
CENTRAL-AVENUE.

Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq.

SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.

This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the day of sale, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 20 Pine-st.

BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION on Central-av., and

NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

FORDHAM PROPERTY.

18 lots of land west side of Cole-av.
12 lots of land east side of Cole-av.
11 lots of land east side of Kingsbridge Road.

The property is well located, on high ground, with extensive views, in the most thriving county, where costly improvements are almost daily constructed, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham, where trains leave every hour in the day for the City, and Harlem cars on the Sd-av to the Park-av. Bridge and Harlem cars on the 3d-av to the Astor House; sold to the highest bidder without reserve; 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 1, 2 or 3 years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

PROSPECT PARK AND VICINITY, EAST NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER.

Large and peremptory sale, by order of administrators and trustees, of valuable property on Prospect Park, Flatbush turnpike and Jamaica-road, Vernon and Bedford ave., Prospect, Lots, Clinton, Franklin and Clove sts., Flatbush; Carlton-av., Dean, Bergen and Wyona sts., East New-York; Fulton-st., East New-York and Jamaica, Long Island, and Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y. Late the property of John A. Willink, Esq., late of Flatbush, Long Island.

SALE TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

Under the direction of Edward Whitehouse, Esq., administrator and trustee, with the will annexed, of John A. Willink, deceased.

PROSPECT PARK.—The mansion formerly occupied by John A. Willink, and several acres of land adjoining Prospect Park, known as "Blomen Houvel." The most desirable property on the Park for a gentleman's residence, with ample space for a number of villa sites; shade and ornamental trees, and choice shrubs of full growth.

Also, a small triangular plot near the above.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE AND BEDFORD-AV.—22 lots situate on said avenue, opposite "Bloomen Houvel."

VERNON AND BEDFORD AVS., PROSPECT, LOTS, CLINTON, FRANKLIN AND CLOVE STS.—43 sections, comprising about 300 lots, adjoining the above, including the residence of the late Dr. Adrian Vandervoot, Flatbush.

CARLTON-AV., DEAN AND BERGEN STS.—29 lots on the above streets, being part of Parmentier's Garden, East New-York.

Thirty-four lots at East New-York, town of New-Lotts.

Thirty-three lots at Jamaica, Long Island.

Five lots at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New-York.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st., or of

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq.,
Administrator and Trustee, No. 29 William-st.
JAS. H. STORRS, Attorney and Counsel
for Administrator and Trustee,
at the office of Messrs. Storrs and Seymour,
No. 34 Wall-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—PEREmptory sale of valuable improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 3 Court-st., in said city. Three very desirable corner property, dizzy, with the improvements thereon, on Greene's Broadway and Bushwick-av.; also that very desirable dwelling-house and lot known as No. 116 Pacific-st., in said city.

Sale positive. Terms cash. Deed at sale.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. JOURDRAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEA SHORE Villa sites on south side of Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, in plots of 5 to 12 acres each, beautifully located in the most healthy vicinity of the celebrated fishing grounds of Pleasant Beach, at Prince's Bay, Staten Island. Easy terms cash. Bills, with further particulars, at Salesroom's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ELIAS BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE vs. SARAH ANN HAYNES.—In pursuance of a judgment of said Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment, hereby will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that certain lot of land situate and being on the westerly side of the Third-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the 17th Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of said avenue, distant four hundred feet easterly from the 9th-av., and thence running westerly twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the 9th-av., 92 feet; thence northerly, parallel with the 9th-av., 92 feet; thence northerly, parallel with the 9th-av., 92 feet; thence northerly, parallel with the 9th-av., to 30th-st. at the place of beginning, and also the southerly half part of 30th-st. in front of the same.

JAMES E. COLEMAN, Referee.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON BELLEVILLE, N. J.—BRITTAN & CO. will commence their auction sales at Belleville, on the Passaic River, on THURSDAY, May 6, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will offer several days, at 11 o'clock, successive grounds, together, with a number of villa sites and city lots, to close an estate. Descriptive list, illustrated by map, may be had of G. De Witt, No. 39 John-st., New-York; Lee & Holmes, Belleville, and at our office, No. 173 Broad-st., Newark.

BRITTAN & CO.

MACHINERY.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One second-hand locomotive, in good order, now here and ready to ship; outside cylinders 14x20; link motion; four drivers, five feet; tender in dismount. JOHN STUART, No. 197 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS

At Montclair, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, 124 miles out of ground of MONTCLAIR, N. J., on the TELEGRAPH ROAD, and on the PATERSON AND BLOOMFIELD ROAD, intersected by wide avenues, beautifully diversified about 400 feet above tide-water, one mile from the depot, and half a mile from the line of the projected New-York and Montclair Railway; 12 miles from the City Hall, New-York; 20 minutes' ride from Newark; commanding a fine view of Orange, the lower portion of the Orange Mountains and the Palisades. It is believed to be one of the healthiest and most attractive spots in the vicinity. Formerly known as the "Dodd Farm." Sale peremptory. Title perfect, conveyance from Messrs. Harding & Pearce.

Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or of S. W. Tubbs, No. 71 Broadway.

Tickets will be furnished for a special train to leave foot of Cortlandt and Chambers-sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale.

N. B.—Carriage will be in attendance at the depot at Montclair on the arrival of the train. Lunch will be in readiness on the ground.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, VALUABLE PROPERTY IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SUITABLE FOR BREWERY OR MANUFACTORING SITE.

Nos. 2 to 8.—Three high and two-story brick buildings, known formerly United States bonded warehouse; iron shutters and blinds; is of great thickness and solidity; mostly occupied by tenants.

Nos. 10 to 16.—Immediately in rear of the above, two-story and basement brick building, 45x76, containing two main lines of shafting, 125 horse-power boiler, 40 horse-power engine, brick chimney 120 feet high; also, two small brick buildings adjoining. For a brewery, or any manufacturing business requiring great strength, the above property is unusually well adapted. Possession immediately; 50 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT DOBBS FERRY.—Being the residence and estate of the late James B. Dandridge, Esq., at Dobbs Ferry.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

That valuable property, comprising about 17½ acres of land, will be offered in parcels varying from 2 to 20 acres. Among others, the late residence of Mr. Dandridge, with about 2½ acres, is very beautiful and complete place—with coach-house, grapery, &c., will first be offered for Summer and Winter occupation; also, a very desirable new house, with 10 acres of land. This property is commanding beautiful views of the Hudson River, the New Mill River Valley, and is within a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing at Dobbs Ferry. For maps and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., who will be happy to show purchasers to the premises, or to JOHN J. STORRS, one of the executors, now the property, 44 Dobbs Ferry.

SAMUEL R. WYNN,
JOHN J. STORRS,
Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

100 BUILDING LOTS AT PATERSON, N. J.,

only one mile from the depot, and three minutes' walk from horse cars on Market-st.; beautiful grade, on the bank of the Passaic, and all suitable for building purposes. An excellent house is on the premises, in good order; also barn and outbuildings, with fine shade trees and shrubbery. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

FORTY ACRES AT NANUET, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE MIDDLETOWN ROAD.

About forty acres of fine undulating and rolling ground in Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., adjoining South of Nanuet Station, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, well adapted for building sites; fronts on two roads; is four miles from Nyack; surrounded by good neighbors; has a very fine supply of water; some fine fruit trees. Maps and particulars at 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Salesroom:

VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND ON 116TH-ST., SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF OWNERS GOING ABROAD.

MADISON-AV.—Eight lots on west side of Madison-av., fronting the entire front, between 100th and 101st sts., each 25x100.

116TH-ST.—Four lots north side, commencing 110 feet east 5th-av., each 22x100. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in Non-Perishable Real Estate, No. 20 Pine-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.,

THURSDAY, MAY, 13, 1869, AT 12 M.,
On the premises,
Great sale of
100 VILLA PLOTS AT WEST ROSELLE,

beautifully situated on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 15 minutes from the New-York side of the river, and 2¼ miles from the City of Elizabeth. Probably no town in the State of New-Jersey has improved within the past two years in so great a proportion as the new and growing town of Roselle. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train. For maps, free rail passes, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York.

FREE RIDES, FREE LUNCH.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE OUT-DOOR SALE.

500 SPLENDID NEWTOWN LOTS,

ON THE PREMISES, SOUTH ROAD HOMESTEAD, MON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended for sail as follows:
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 29
CALEDONIA.....May 15 | CAMBRIA.....May 29
EUROPA.....May 15 | BRITANNIA.....June 5
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot Henrietta-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Cabin, $80 to Liverpool, Glasgow or Londonderry, and $84 Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; to Liverpool, $31. Prepaid Certificates from Europe for any number of passengers booked by the Company. Apply at Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
NOVA SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
CALEDONIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$125 | Steerage Cabin.....$35
Cabin Return.....$225 | Steerage.....$65
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through Bills of Lading given for Havre, Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIPS SIBERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....BOUDAIN...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEGRIS...SATURDAY, May 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT...SATURDAY, June 12.
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers, going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON.....May 27
HECLA.....May 13 | SARDINIA.....May 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Passage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at corresponding rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For passage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Exchange Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 44 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, (new.) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA. 3,000 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.....May 19, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO. 4,000 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 2,900 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
Steerage.....(Currency).....$30.
Saloon and State rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 22 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 4 North River.
DENMARK CANAL May 8 | ALPS.....May 22
ERIN, Wednesday, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
And monthly thereafter throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New-York. | From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$80, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....35, Currency | Steerage.....35, Gold
For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
and THE CITY OF BOSTON.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.
(via Halifax).....Saturday, May 15, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by steamers of Messrs. Allan.....20 | St. John's, N. F., by steamers of Messrs. Allan.....20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage.
$275 | $225 | $150 | $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamships of leaving Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
MAY 11.—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. AESWORTH.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers by connecting lines to China.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THOMPSON, May 22
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, July 22.
These splendid steamers will run on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. touching from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIAN, Capt. R. VAN SICKLEN.....May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
For freight or passage apply to
G. WHELDEN, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 1 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARBE.....May 4
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILIPS.....May 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEELS, Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....Saturday, May 15.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Buy prepaid Bills of Lading clear of freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. G. WHELDEN, Jr., President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LEFFINGWELL,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Murray-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. If now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and points in the Interior of Mobile, upon these and other lines.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 197 West-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron pontoons of MEMPHIS as the now lie at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BUSKIRK, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORSE, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Wall-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NERRIGUS, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston, (DAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 10 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Office of the Passport Bureau, Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. NONES, Passport Agent, 261 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,
Will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 1, 1869. Board $4 50 per day.
Parties wishing to secure Rooms please address
DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany, N. Y., or
CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
CHARLES M. LELAND, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, N. J.,
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.
Nine miles or 40 minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway, will be opened on the 15th of May, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First-class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the Pacific Hotel, Jersey City, and the hotel, or No. 77 South-st., up stairs.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, Milford, N. J., on the Delaware, 75 miles from New-York, will be open for the season of 1869 on the 1st of June. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 20 Wall-st., every Thursday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—It will open about June 1. Applications can be made at W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 152 Broadway.
W. T. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—Open for the season. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BARAGER'S BOARDING-HOUSE AT Cornwall Lake, Orange County, 7 miles from Peekskill; open for first boarders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a private house, in a quiet cheerful locality, will board and lodge a gentleman; or will rent to a gentleman and wife the third floor front room and bedroom, furnished, for $40 per week; or the second floor, $50 per week. Address A. R. HALL, Box No. 142 Tribune Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR HADDAM, N.Y., will let to gentlemen, without board, one or two large well-furnished rooms; those willing to pay for superior accommodations only need address Box No. 5,164 Post Office.

NO. 20 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, single or doubly, in a private residence, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 10 o'clock; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 213 East 27th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, 128 SUITS or single; the house has been repainted and refurnished; 231 Broadway and others care pass the door. For full particulars apply on the premises of Mrs. JOHN F. BODMAN, 236 4th-av., corner of 22d-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and wives can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 170 3d; East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $30 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 35d-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 241 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 20 WEST 33D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished room (one second floor) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 10 East 27th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURnished room immediately for the Summer; price low and location desirable. Address M. W. M., Station A, Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 236 4th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

TO LET—NO. 20 PLUSHING-AV.; PARLOR floor and first floor to one or two families; gas and water on each floor; possession immediately.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, in a private family. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 Tribune Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 34th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALF bedroom. Apply at No. 5 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at from $10 to $20 each, in a pleasant and healthy location on the banks of River, with fine view of Sound, near railroad and steamboat. Can be secured immediately. Inquire of FRIGHT BISHOP, Stratford, Conn. Refer to John Alexander, Esq., No. 12 Williams-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each inclosed with the title of the work, to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and address of its presentation, will be received at this Office, at 12 o'clock (noon) until 12 o'clock (M.) of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of sewer-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:
SPECIFICATION 1.—In 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 2.—In 47th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 3d-av. and East River.
SPECIFICATION 4.—In 60th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 5.—In 64th-st., between 6th-av. and 5th-av.
SPECIFICATION 6.—In 65th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 7.—In 70th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 8.—In 78th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 9.—In Christie-st., between Grand and Houston-sts.
SPECIFICATION 10.—In 90th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 11.—In 93d-st., between Lexington and 5th-avs.
SPECIFICATION 12.—In 97th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 13.—In 125th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.
Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Commissioner at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE E. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that the work of the 60th street sewer, to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, May 14, 1869, for the construction of a brick sewer in Bolmer, viz.: In Prince-st., from Broadway to the Bowery, and in 4th-st., from Bleecker to East River, and for the supply of a number of brass valves for Ferrin's Patent Self-Acting Valve. Plans for the work can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application to the commissioner at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE E. GREENE, } Board.
Croton Aqueduct Department,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1869.

PERSONAL.

TO "H. S."—DO COME IF POSSIBLE. YOU CAN never know how I long to see you. I am unchanged and unchangeable. FOREVER.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
BRISTOL, Captain HAYNES. PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take train from New-York at 4 A. M., and reach Boston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the eastern and eastern trains; or can remain on board, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Agent, foot of Murray-st.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
M. B. SIMONS, General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HOBI.
Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River.
At 6 P. M.
Arriving shortly at all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, Agent.
Freight taken through on the Company's Line.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock, P. M., on the arrival of cars from Buffalo and the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL run between the foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M. Monday, May 3, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, May 4, 10 A. M. Tuesday, May 4, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, May 5, 11 A. M. Wednesday, May 5, 1 P. M.
Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M. Friday, May 7, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 8, 8:30 P. M. Monday, May 10, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Hyson Grove, Pleasant Valley, Grove Street Grove, Grove Street, WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For charter, apply at the office of WM. MYERS, 127 Fulton-st., or at the office of the Sleepy Hollow, foot of Barclay-st.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.
STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cornwall, West Point, Cozzens', Highland Falls, Cornwall, Milton and Newburgh, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as repaired.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayside Dock (Flushing), Old Neck, Glen Head, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Glenwhaka and Glen Head. The new and elegant Sunday steamboat AMERICA, Capt. Cornelius Miller, will run on Sundays, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as repaired.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Shrewsbury, Colt's Neck, Farmingdale and Squankum, leaves Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Market-st., at 3:45 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Market-st., at 3:45 P. M. Fare to Brinkerhoff's, 75c. Fare to Shrewsbury, 50c. Return, $1 Shrewsbury. Huntington and Oyster Bay leave Wednesdays and Saturdays.

D. & T. SHEPPARD'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Keansburg, Tarrytown, Hyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and Newburgh, leaves daily, at 8:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Barclay-st., Pier No. 1, North River. Office on Pier.
WM. H. BLAIR, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS East and West, the new and elegant steamer Pavonia, Capt. Cullington, at 3 P. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaves 34th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer KELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, etc.—Steamer Connecticut leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY WILL LEAVE Hunter's Dock, Pier No. 8, on MAY 1, at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Jamaica: 6:45 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Greenport; 1:45 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Greenport, Northport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Greenport; 6:15 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Greenport, Northport Express; 7:30 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869, trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, etc., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Poughkeepsie train at 6:15 P. M.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869. BUCKHOUT, Supt. &c.

FREE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
7:30 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations beyond, Turners (adapt Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5:30 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. This train leaving Chicago on Sunday will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations, at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 5:45 and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 4:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train for Suffern.
Express Trains accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's office, 526 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., and 241 Broadway, (opp. foot of Chambers-st.). New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. K. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. (New-York) as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 4 A. M. Albany Express, 6 A. M. Mail, Express, 9 A. M. Albany Express, 11 A. M. Express, 2 P. M. Express, 4 P. M. Express, 6 P. M. Express (Saratoga and Albany), 8 P. M. Albany Express, 12 A. M. Tickets for all points West, South and Canada, at the office, 415 Chambers-st., near Broadway, and at the depot, foot of Chambers-st. Baggage checked through from hotels and residences by the Baggage Express Company. Train for Yonkers, 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Sing Sing, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Croton Landing, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Croton Falls, 8:30 A. M. Train for Poughkeepsie, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Chatham, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Spuyten Duyvil, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Fordham, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Tarrytown, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Hastings, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Dobbs Ferry, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Ardsley, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Irvington, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Tuckahoe, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Crugers, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Scarborough, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Ossining, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Peekskill, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Cold Spring, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Cornwall, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Newburgh, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Montgomery, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Goshen, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Chester, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Middletown, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Port Jervis, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Binghamton, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Albany, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Troy, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Rhinebeck, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Hudson, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Chatham, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Spuyten Duyvil, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Fordham, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Tarrytown, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Hastings, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Dobbs Ferry, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Ardsley, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Irvington, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Tuckahoe, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Train for Crugers, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Scarborough, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Ossining, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Peekskill, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Cold Spring, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Cornwall, 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Train for Newburgh, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Montgomery, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Goshen, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Chester, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Middletown, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Port Jervis, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Binghamton, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Albany, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Troy, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Rhinebeck, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Hudson, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Chatham, 4 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Train for Spuyten Duyvil, 6:30, 7:30,

AN INTERESTING CONFESSION.

Particulars of the Robbery of Messrs. Wheeler, Parsons & Co.'s Safe in December Last—Recovery of a Portion of the Spoils.

GUSTAVE KINDT, the man arrested some time since charged with complicity in the robbery of the safe of Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & CO., at their watch-case factory, State-street, Brooklyn, has made a confession.

The circumstances which led to the confession are curious. It appears that, on Friday last, one of the parties left in charge of KINDT's house, at No. 11 State-street, Brooklyn, while engaged in removing the goods to a safe place for storage, had occasion to reach something upon a shelf, and to accomplish this he had to step on the window sill. When jumping off again the board forming this sill was loosened, and tipping up a piece of the woodwork below it became displaced. Falling to the floor it disclosed a valuable collection which KINDT had hidden there, consisting of three "kings," or nuggets of gold, sixteen gold watch cases, and two gold seal rings. The gold and watch cases were a portion of the property taken from Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & CO.'s safe in January last, and the seal rings were purchased on an establishment in Pearl-street, New-York, where one HENRY JEANNOT was employed, about eighteen months since. Some such articles disappeared at about the same time. The plunder was at once taken in charge and transferred to the proper owners. It is estimated at $5,000.

On the following day, Saturday, the fact of the discovery was communicated to KINDT, and thereupon he at once entered upon a full confession of the crime. He stated that the plan was made by HENRY JEANNOT and himself to rob the safe about last Christmas, and it had been the intention to perform the job on Christmas night. But the boys were not all in JEANNOT's hands that night. Before KINDT and his confederate ventured, HENRY JEANNOT had by rule and compass ascertained, convinced him that he had learned the combination and could actually lock and unlock the safe. He had doubtless obtained the combination by taking off the plate inside the safe which covered the lock. KINDT insists that the proposition to do the job and share the profits had come from JEANNOT. This is denied by JEANNOT. But if the owner of a certain small hand screw-driver, (the handle being slightly charred on one side,) or the party who sold it to a young Frenchman in the latter part of December last, can be found, it is more than probable that this matter as to JEANNOT's complicity in the crime can be definitively settled. The detectives are now after that person.

On the night preceding Feb. 1, 1869, KINDT concluded that he and JEANNOT went to the corner of Willow-place and State-street, where KINDT remained until his companion had opened the door of the factory. This he had entered the lower part of the building. Soon thereafter JEANNOT handed down a heavy parcel done up in a handkerchief, and then came down himself with his share of the plunder in a bag. They quickly separated, KINDT going by car to Pacific-avenue, where he dug a hole, with a knife in the ground and buried his half of the property. He subsequently exhumed the gold and melted it in his kitchen stove. What JEANNOT did with his share has not yet been learned, but it is more than probable that he hopes to realize from it at a future day, and has cunningly kept it secreted. It is stated, however, that accomplices in the Pearl-street robbery are ready to tell the truth, which may add to the penalty which this young man will have to pay. And there are those who believe that the District-Attorney may accept KINDT's confession, and deal leniently with him in case he turns up the remainder of the gold and makes a clean breast of the entire affair; otherwise both KINDT and JEANNOT will have to undergo the penalty of the law. His trial will transpire during the present month.

KINDT seemed to have no object but to tell the truth, as he confessed, among other things, that he had robbed his employers of different amounts in gold even while operating upon the lock of the safe, and yet had carefully, preparing for him out the $50,000 which he knew was behind the doors. The firm have now recovered nearly one-half the amount stolen, and there is a probability that the remainder may be found at no very distant day.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly session yesterday afternoon, President G. S. LINCOLN in the chair.

Complaint was made by an Inspector against the concert saloon in the basement, No. 37½ Bowery, which is owned by Mr. ALLEN, one of the Tax Commissioners. The complaint was that the saloon is imperfectly ventilated. The Engineer of the Board was instructed to investigate the matter.

The Attorney of the Board was directed to institute a suit against the owners of certain vacant lots between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and Fifth Madison and Fourth avenues, for filling in the ground with street soil and decayed vegetable matter.

Counsel presented a new ordinance, authorizing the driving of cattle through all streets and avenues above Forty-fifth-street, when permitted by the Board of Police Commissioners, which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Mr. JAMES HOGG, who resides on the bank of the East River, above Eighty-fourth-street, complained to the Board against the East River Park, which he said was a disorderly place. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Superintendent called attention to the imperfect manner in which garbage is collected throughout the City, especially in the vicinity of tenement houses. The letter was referred to the Superintendent, and the Engineer was directed to commence suit at once against the Alta Vale Guano Company, of Astoria, for persistent violation of the orders of the Board.

An ordinance was adopted forbidding the keeping of horses, asses or colts, diseased with the glanders, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of cities, towns or villages within the Metropolitan District.

A letter was received from Mr. JOHN BOWNE, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, asking whether marriages by notaries public should be recorded by the Bureau.

Counsel explained to the Board that, although such marriages were fully binding upon the parties contracting them, and yet that notaries public were not authorized by law to record them, and hence certificates from their hands could not be used as legal evidence. He recommended that the Bureau record them for public convenience, but that whenever transcripts of such record should be forwarded to the fact that the marriages were irregular should be plainly stated upon the paper. That should be done for the information of foreign Governments not familiar with our laws, to whom the certificates might be presented. The recommendation was adopted.

Commissioner ACTON offered his resignation as a member of the Board by letter. It was accepted, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable reply.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. The following complaints against liquor dealers were disposed of: Wiert Bauts, Jr., Park, Richmond County, revoked; John Bickhardt, No. 117 Hester-street, New-York, revoked; Henry Eliss, south side Ninety-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, New-York, revoked; Leonard Dackermann, No. 99 Mercer-street, New-York, revoked; Patrick Mackey, No. 1,313 Broadway, New-York, not revoked; John D. Stiller, No. 178 Twelfth-street, Brooklyn, dismissed; Thomas Shiels, No. 264 Grand-street, New-York, new summons ordered; Albert Hallenbeck, No. 366 Fourth-avenue, not revoked.

On motion of Commissioner LINCOLN, Hon. IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., was appointed Clerk for Queens County.

A letter was received from Commissioner ACTON resigning his membership in the Board on account of his protracted ill-health. A Committee of two was appointed to draft a suitable reply on behalf of the Board.

A communication was received from JAMES BLAIR, of No. 201 West Twenty-seventh-street, complaining of the great prevalence of intoxication throughout the Twentieth Ward, particularly on the Sabbath. The matter was referred to the Police Board.

No new licenses were granted, and the Board adjourned until Monday next.

Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery—Arrest of One of the Gang.

Yesterday morning, about 11:20 o'clock, as Wm. J. COX, a driver for the American Merchants' Union Express Company was sitting in his wagon, on the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, he was suddenly assaulted by two unknown men who commenced operations by knocking COX down, another holding him on the bottom of the wagon, while a third confederate seized the reins and attempted to drive off. The fellow driver or messenger with COX was absent at the moment so that the latter was easily overpowered, especially as he was quite young and of slight build. The attempt at robbery would have been probably successful had it not been witnessed in all the details by HENRY DYER, a truck driver for ARCHIBOLD BROS. at No. 246 Canal-street. As the robbers were driving off DYER sprang from his truck, and seizing the horse's head, succeeded in stopping their progress. All the rest of the thieves then leaped from the express wagon and ran off in different directions. One of them was closely pursued down Worth-street by a citizen until he had been arrested by an officer. The prisoner gave his name as JAMES BUTLER, and was arraigned during the after noon before Alderman O'BRIEN, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge. As neither COX, the driver, nor Mr. JOSEPH F. MEYER, the agent of the Express Company, could specify the exact value of any of the packages in the wagon at the time of the attempted robbery, the Magistrate could not receive an affidavit, and so remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Police, until the necessary facts could be obtained. Mr. MEYER stated that there was over $7,000 in cash contained in the safe, besides several valuable packages of goods. The notorious is quite unknown to the Police, and is a man of determined character and powerful build. His confederates were not arrested.

THE TURF.

Postponement of the Trotting Match between Lady Thorn and American Girl.

The trotting match for $2,000 between the two famous fast trotting mares Lady Thorn and American Girl, announced to come off yesterday on the Fashion Course, Long Island, was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather. The match was made for a good day and good track, and the continuous heavy rain for two days having rendered the course so heavy as to make the going very bad, the race stands postponed until the above conditions are realized.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED RACE HORSE.

The well-known thoroughbred race horse *De Courcy*, who won the Jersey $3, Leger in 1867, was recently sold by Mr. JEROME to Mr. KING, of Colorado Territory, an extensive stock breeder in that region. He was sent out to his new home in company with a Hambletonian trotting mare, in charge of a Mr. Hawes, horseman, JOHN CROOKS, and were placed in an ordinary open stock car. While en route, and about a mile west of Meadville, Penn., on the night of the 24th ult., the horse May in the car became frightened by sparks from the locomotive, and instantaneously the horses were enveloped in the flames. It was impossible to extinguish the fire in the burning hay, on account of the terror and affright of the horses; and when the train was at last stopped, both the stallion and mare were dead.

The May Anniversaries.

The arrangements for the May anniversaries, this year, are announced as follows:

SUNDAY, MAY 2—PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport, R. I., at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY—Addresses by Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. W. N. McVicker, and Rev. G. D. Penn, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—Sermon by Rev. L. T. Chylar, D. D., at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN FREMAN GUARDIAN SOCIETY—Sermon by Rev. E. Eddy, of Brooklyn, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 11—AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Steinway Hall, 14:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12—AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 10 A. M.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 13—AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY—10 A. M.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 18—SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES—The New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union (formerly the N. Y. S. S. Union) will gather 150 schools in thirty-two different halls and churches throughout the City, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. After the anniversary exercises, the schools return to their own rooms and partake of refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Baptist Sunday-School Union also hold their anniversary on MONDAY o'clock P. M., in various Baptist Churches.

The Reformed Presbyterian Sunday Schools meet in the Jane-street R. P. Church, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Trouble Among Firemen.

Considerable trouble has for some time existed among the members of Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 9, in consequence of the misconduct of some of the men. Foreman JAMES LITTLE was a short time since reduced to the ranks by the Board of Commissioners for incompetency, and he was afterward discharged for misconduct. Assistant Foreman SAMUEL BEST, of No. 13, was then placed in charge of the Company, a fact that caused considerable dissatisfaction the Assistant Foreman, PATRICK STEWART, being the most conspicuous malcontent. He presumed to absent himself from duty without proper leave, when he was called to account by the Board on the complaint of Engineer. The Board transferred STEWART to another company and fined him five days' pay. On Saturday evening STEWART entered the engine-house at No. 35 East Broadway, in an intoxicated condition, and assaulted BEST in an unwarrantable manner. He was assisted by one or two members of Company No. 9, who were also intoxicated. BEST proved himself to be rightly named, for he made so good and gallant a resistance that his assailants were placed *hors de combat* and given to the custody of the Police. The prisoners were then arraigned on Sunday morning by Justice SHANDLEY, as the Police Court, so that the case will come under the jurisdiction of the Fire Commissioners. As there was trouble anticipated yesterday, Superintendent KENNEDY was notified, and he dispatched a force of Police to maintain order in the place.

Society of Operative Painters.

The New-York Benevolent and Protective Society of Operative Painters held their weekly meeting last night at Demilt Hall, corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Mr. JOHN T. FISHER, the President, was in the chair. No member of this society is allowed to work in a shop where non-members are in the majority, or to work for less than the stipulated rate of wages, or longer than the stipulated hours; neither is he permitted to take work by contract from an employing painter. Up to two or three weeks ago the journeymen painters of this City had for eighteen months worked but eight hours a day for $3. A number of the leading employers then objected to the men working only eight hours, and offered them $2 for ten hours. To this the latter objected, and a strike ensued. The employers then obtained hands from other cities, and refused to give their former hands more than $2 50 for ten hours' work. To this the society concluded to accede, and on Monday and yesterday evening forty-five shops were reported as working those terms. Two shops were stated as working nine hours at $3, but as the number was small, no notice was taken of them. Five employing firms adhere to the old eight-hour rule, thinking it more profitable to pay $3 for eight hours than $2 50 for ten hours. These are LEONARD RING, ROCKAFELLER & SON, ALEX. GAW, JAMES R. HILL, C. V. LEWIS, BARNARD & HENDRICKS, A. J. GARVEY and J. R. HEAD. Mr. SEGERT, of the Paterson Operative Painters, reported that his society was on strike for $2 50 a day for eight hours, instead of the late rate of $3. Some employers, he said, had acceded, but if the rest refused, the society would form a cooperative association, and work on their own account.

The Cuban Fair.

The Cuban Ladies' Fair at Apollo Hall, for the benefit of sick and wounded Cuban insurgents, continues its successful career, and is open during the day and evening. It is a favorite resort in the afternoon, and there is a crowded promenade at night, when a band plays until 10 o'clock. The tables are brilliant to a degree unknown to New-York on occasions of the kind, and are gorgeous in a variegation of tropical colors. Rich jewelry abounds, sacrificed freely by patriotic Cubans for their country's cause, and pendant in numerous localities hang fraternally enfolded the flags of the Union and of free Cuba. The latter is a tricolor of blue, red and white, near the staff of which is a large crimson field on which stands a golden star. Many objects are found on the tables never seen at fairs in this country, and all at moderate prices. Noticeable among the curiosities is the skull of a gorilla, loaned by Mr. DU CHAILLU, the explorer in Africa. A Cuban beauty exhibits it for a trifling donation. The skull seems a great favorite. For this it is much indebted to its exhibitor.

The Rye Neck Murder.

The remains of GILBERT L. ROBERTSON, the victim of the Rye Neck murder, were yesterday exhumed, that a more careful post-mortem examination might be made of them. District-Attorney DUCKMAN requested that this should be done, deeming that it will be of some importance in the solution of the mystery which envelops the affair. Rewards to the amount of $1,100 are now offered for the detection of the murderer—$1,000 by the Sheriff of Westchester County, $100 by ROBINSON's friends and one by the town of Mamaroneck. Since the day the request was commenced many new developments have been made, but prudence forbids their publication.

The Hallock Statue Fund Concert.

An amateur concert will be given at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the residence of Dr. WARD, No. 1 West Forty-seventh-street, under the auspices of a number of the leading ladies and gentlemen of New-York, for the benefit of the Hallock Statue Fund. Several ladies well known in fashionable circles will take part in the exercises, which promises to be one of the musical events of the season. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. HAMILTON FISH, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Mrs. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Mrs. C. A. BRUNDER, Mrs. VINCENZO BOTTA, Mrs. FARAH STEVENS, or Professor MONKS, President; General WILSON, Secretary; or BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq., Treasurer of the Statue Committee, and at Dr. WARD's residence.

Small-Pox at Sea.

A man named GEORGE W. REED, now a patient at Bellevue Hospital, tells a singular story with regard to the prevalence of small-pox on the steamship *Alaska*, on her recent trip from Aspinwall to this port. He says the disease broke out in its most violent form, and seven deaths occurred within a couple of days. Some of the bodies were thrown overboard, but others were not. The passengers were indignant when they heard of this, and some of them were so long stricken down with the disease. Reed is recovering, with intermittent fever, and is in fear that he may have the small-pox.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM HIGGINS assaulted PATRICK OAKLEY in the liquor saloon No. 37 Spring-street, when OAKLEY fired a single-barrelled pistol at HIGGINS. The bullet grazed the latter's thigh, inflicting a slight wound. Both men were arrested, and on being arraigned before Alderman MOORE they were discharged.

Mr. THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, in this City, will open the Rutherford Park Hotel on the 15th inst. The hotel has been thoroughly fitted up and elegantly furnished, and the vicinity affords excellent facilities for bathing, boating and fishing.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in KROEGER's Beer-store, No. 123 Tenth-avenue, during which EDWARD DUNN, who lives at No. 448 West Nineteenth-street, was stabbed by JOHN MAWN in the hand and cheek, receiving severe but not dangerous wounds. The Police arriving at this juncture, MAWN was arrested by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Sixteenth-precinct, and locked up in the Station-house. The cause of the fight and arraignment before Justice LEDWITH this morning. The injured man was taken home and his wounds dressed. The Police intimate that the fight originated in the arrest of KROEGER on the previous day for a violation of the Excise law.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the glass warehouse of JAMES M. SHAW & CO., in the basement of No. 79 Chatham-street, setting fire to the premises; but as the flames were quickly extinguished, the damage resulting was trifling.

About 7 o'clock last evening an unknown man was seen to jump into the North River at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and is presumed to have been drowned, as he was not afterward seen.

JAMES BURROWS, 6 years of age, living at No. 16 Corlears-street, was accidentally injured last evening by being struck on the head by the lever of a truck.

Brooklyn.

The Prospect Fair Association give a race meeting under the stewardship of the American Jockey Club, to follow the meeting given at Jerome Park. Entries close on the 20th inst.

On Sunday evening last the premises of JAMES COLYER, at Dutch Hill, was entered by burglars, who visited the chamber of Mr. COLYER's daughters, and carried off two gold watches, two diamond rings and a pair of gold ear-rings, in all valued at about $450. No trace has been discovered of the perpetrators of the crime.

A fracas took place among a drinking party at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Sunday night, resulting in the stabbing of JAMES DUNNIGAN. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where, it is understood, he lies in a dangerous condition. ROBERT BERRY, a bartender, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing.

The Assistant Fire Marshal reports that there were 84 fires in the city during April; that the total loss of property by fire during the month was $64,360, of which $19,065 was on buildings and $5,304 on stock and furniture. The insurance on this property amounted to $156,700—$54,500 on the buildings, and $130,200 on stock.

During last month the Brooklyn Dispensary treated 716 patients and dispensed 1,149 prescriptions.

At the Central Dispensary, last month, 602 patients were treated and 988 prescriptions dispensed.

JOHN DORMAN was convicted in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of having stolen a horse, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Of fourteen gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, twelve made excuses and all were discharged.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	$17,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 40x100	2,500
Bushwick-av., and Jennings-av., s.w. cor., 100x148.10	[illegible]
Hopkinson-av., 103.8 ft. n. of McDonough-st., 25 feet 8 inches x100	3,800
Bedford-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 60x100	10,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 348 ft. w. of Court-st., 18.8x50.10	8,000
Bunger-st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	2,250
Bridge-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	6,000
Bridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	6,075
Butler-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 100x100	10,000
Broadway, s. e. cor. of Bushwick-av., 77.7 ft. n. w. of Bunger-st., 77.7x100	1,475
Carroll-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	4,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	4,000
Calkers-st., s. s., 60.4 ft. e. of Love-lane, 21.2x100	12,000
Columbia and Charles sts., s. e. corner, 20.6x74.6	11,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	2,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 307 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	6,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 82.4 feet n. of Lafayette-av., 20.10x100	10,000
Bond-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x107.3	4,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18x100	4,000
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	4,000
Dunkirk-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 21.8x100.3	2,000
Dupont-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	3,400
Ellery-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	3,400
Green-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	1,000
Hall-st., s. s., (lot No. 204, R. Luquer's map of 6th Ward)	200
Halsey-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18x100	5,000
Hampton-st., w. s., 14 ft. s. of Auburn-place, 18x100	2,000
Harrison-st., n. s., 104 ft. e. of Hewes-st., 21x100	2,000
Hart-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100	12,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 44.4 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,800
Hewes-st., w. s., 400 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16x100	4,000
Hewes-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	4,000
Huron-st., s. s., 324.4 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	4,000
Hunington-st., s. s., 404.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x100	2,400
Johnson-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 20x80	4,000
Leonard and Scholes sts., s. w. corner 25x75	7,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 325 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	3,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 102.6 ft. e. of Court-st., 16.11x100.11x97.3	22,500
Livingston-st., s. s., 144.11 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 21x100	8,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	2,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hewes-st., 25x100	15,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 97 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 32x100	15,000
Rose-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x100	12,000
Sumner-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,000
Ryerson-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Green-av., 25x100	14,000
Ryerson-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	6,000
Ryerson-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	8,000
Reade-st., n. s., 124.6 ft. e. of Jay-st., 24x100	11,000
Smith-st., w. s., 25.7 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 27.8x100	19,000
St. Pedro-st., n. s., 104.6 ft. e. of Pulaski-st., 25x70	2,000
St. Pedro-st., n. s., 104.6 ft. e. of Pulaski-st., 25x70	2,000
State-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100	5,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tillary-st., 20x100	8,400
Stevens-place, n. w. s., 94.4 ft. s. w. of Harrison-st., 21x100.3	11,000
Tillary-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x97	2,000
Van Brunt and Court sts., s. e. corner, 25x98	4,000
Van Brunt and Court sts., s. e. corner, 25x98	4,000
Warren-st., n. s., 92.4 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x70	4,000
Warren-st., n. s., 214.10 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.6x100	5,400
Warren-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100	11,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 84.4 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	8,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 184.8 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 21.8x100	1,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 128.4 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 21.8x100	2,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 21.8x100	2,000
Willoughby and Navy sts., n. w. corner, 37x100	8,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 68.7 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 21x100	2,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 117.6 ft. w. of Lott-st., 20x100	6,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Leffert-place, 25x100	4,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	4,000
4th-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 18x100	4,000
4th-st., w. s., 325 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 18x100	4,000
4th-st., w. s., 425 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 18x100	4,000
4th-st., w. s., 525 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 18x100	4,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 24.4x100	4,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 4th-st., 24.4x100	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 322.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.4x100	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 322.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.4x100	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 304.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.4x100	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 286 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.11x100	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 286 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.3	12,000
14th-st., s. s., 186 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	1,000
14th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	1,000
North 7th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25 x100	[illegible]
South 1st-st., n. s., 97.6 ft. w. of Roebling-st., 25x100	2,000
South 1st-st., n. s., 146 ft. e. of East River, 25x100	25,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 61.11 ft. e. w. of 6th-av., 24.6 x100	2,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. w. of 11th-st., 18 x100	2,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-st., 18 x100	1,000
South 6th-st. and 7th-st., s. e. corner, 20x100	5,000
South 7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x100	11,000
South 7th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Virginia-av., 25x100	1,000
Baltic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of New-Jersey-av., 25 x100	800
Clermont-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	10,000
Clermont-av., s. s., 200.11 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	14,000
Clermont-av., s. s., 300.11 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	12,000
Clermont-av., s. s., 400.11 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,000
Cygnet-st. and Myrtle-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	700
Franklin-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	6,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	2,000
Gates-av., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x100	4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	4,000
Green Point-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,000
Gates-av., n. s., 125.5 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 18.11x100	14,000
Gates-av., n. s., 92 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18x100	2,000

Washington-st. and Washington-av., corner, 50x100, (lot lots) 3,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of Middleton-st., 25x100 2,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 125.10 ft. n. of Middleton-st., 25x100 2,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 20x100 4,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 20x100 11,000
Lafayette-av., e. s., 300 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 20x100 8,500
Lafayette-av., e. s., 400 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 20x100 8,500
Lafayette-av., e. s., 500 ft. w. of Rockaway-av., 20x100 4,500
Park-av. and Hamilton-st., s. w. cor., 98.9x100.8x irregular 4,500
Park-av., n. s., 84.8 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 20.8x98.8 4,500
Park-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x98.8 2,000
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100 1,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hancock-st., s. w. corner, 100x132.10x100.4x irregular 4,500
Vanderbilt-av. and Butler-st., s. w. corner, 100 feet x100x100.7x irregular 6,000
Flatbush-av. and Butler-st., s. e. corner, 171.11x irregular 8,500
Washington-av., w. s., 276 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x100 2,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lott-st., 20x100 4,000
6th-av., n. w. s., 144.2 ft. s. w. of 16th-st., 25x100 2,000
Coney Island, Plank road and Mill-lane, s. w. corner, 12 acres 2,500
New-Utrecht highway to Flatbush, adjoining land of Jane Roberts, 2½ acres 2,000
New-Utrecht highway to Flatbush, adjoining land of John I. Van Pelt, 18 acres 2,171

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., Nos. 193 and 195, four stores, &c., 4 years, per year 1,800
Columbia-st., No. 416, store, &c., 5 years, per year 1,000
Fulton-st., No. 218, store, &c., 5 years, per year 800
Bleecker-st., No. 4, store, &c., 4 years, per year 200

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money and 93⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 80¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 3.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 88¾ and ¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat, 8s. 4d. @ 8s. 6d. ⅌ central for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

Turpentine, 38s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Sugar, 32s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—1 P. M.

Consols, 93⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 88. Stocks flat; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is dull and unchanged. Bacon, 60s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Lard, 70s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Petroleum, 8¾d. ⅌ gallon for spirits.

HAVRE, Monday, May 3.

The Cotton market opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¾; for the account, 93⅞. United States Five-twenty bonds are quiet at 80¾. Stocks are dull; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 99; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for fine.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, 4s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Sugar, 32s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Linseed Oil, 28s. 3d. ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Monday, May 3.

Petroleum is quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 3.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88¾.

PARIS, Monday, May 3.

Rentes quiet; Rentes, 72f. 60c.

HAVRE, Monday, May 3—Evening.

Cotton closed at 140¼f. for Fair Orleans for spot, and 140¼f. for Low Middlings afloat.

HAVANA, Monday, May 3.

SUGAR market quiet; business to-day small, but prices remain firm; Cuba, 12 rs. ⅌ arroba of 25 lbs. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE unaltered.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 3.

EXCHANGE on New-York par (-10 ⅌ cent), selling. FLOUR firmer; at $4 ⅌ barrel for Spring Extras; $7 50@$7 60 for Winter Extras. WHEAT firmer and advanced 2c. ⅌ bu.; No. 1 Spring, $1 16@$1 18; No. 2 at $1 12. CORN active and higher; No. 1 at 85c.; No. 2 at 83c. OATS firmer; No. 1 New at 54c. CANAL FREIGHTS; buyer May sold at 6½c. for No. 2; at 6½c. 6¾c. were the asking and selling prices for cash; sales No. 1 at 6¾c. 6¾c. and 6½c. bids, for cash. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $21 ⅌ bbl. for No. 1. BARLEY active at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bu. for No. 2. HOGS WHEN firmer and advanced 10@20c. Irregular Cattle. Hogs. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $21 ⅌ bbl. for No. 1. BARLEY active at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bu. for No. 2. HOGS WHEN firmer and advanced 10@20c. Irregular Cattle. Hogs. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $21 ⅌ bbl. for No. 1. BARLEY active at $1 [illegible